

ALEKSEYEV, A.G.; VARGIN, V.V.; VERTSNER, V.N.; KONDAT'YEV, Yu.N.; PODUSHKO, Ye.V.; SEREBRYAKOVA, M.V.; TIKHOMIROV, G.P.; TUDOROVSKAYA, N.A.; FLORINSKAYA, V.A.; LIBERMAN, N.R., red.

[Controlled catalyzed crystallization of glasses of the lithium aluminosilicate system] Katalizirovannaya reguliruemaya kristallizatsiya stekol litievoaluminosilikatnoi sistemy. Leningrad, Khimiia. Pt.1. 1964. 119 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

PANOV, A.A.; KIND, T.V.

System of neurosecretory cells of the brain in Lepidoptera,
Insecta. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.5:1186-1189 D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN
SSSR i Petergofskiy biologicheskiy institut Leningradskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Zhdanova. Predstavлено
akademikom I.I. Shmal'gauzenem.

KIND, T.V.

Morphological study of the neurosecretory system in *Spilosoma menthastris* Esp. Vest. LGU 20 no.3:24-39 '65.

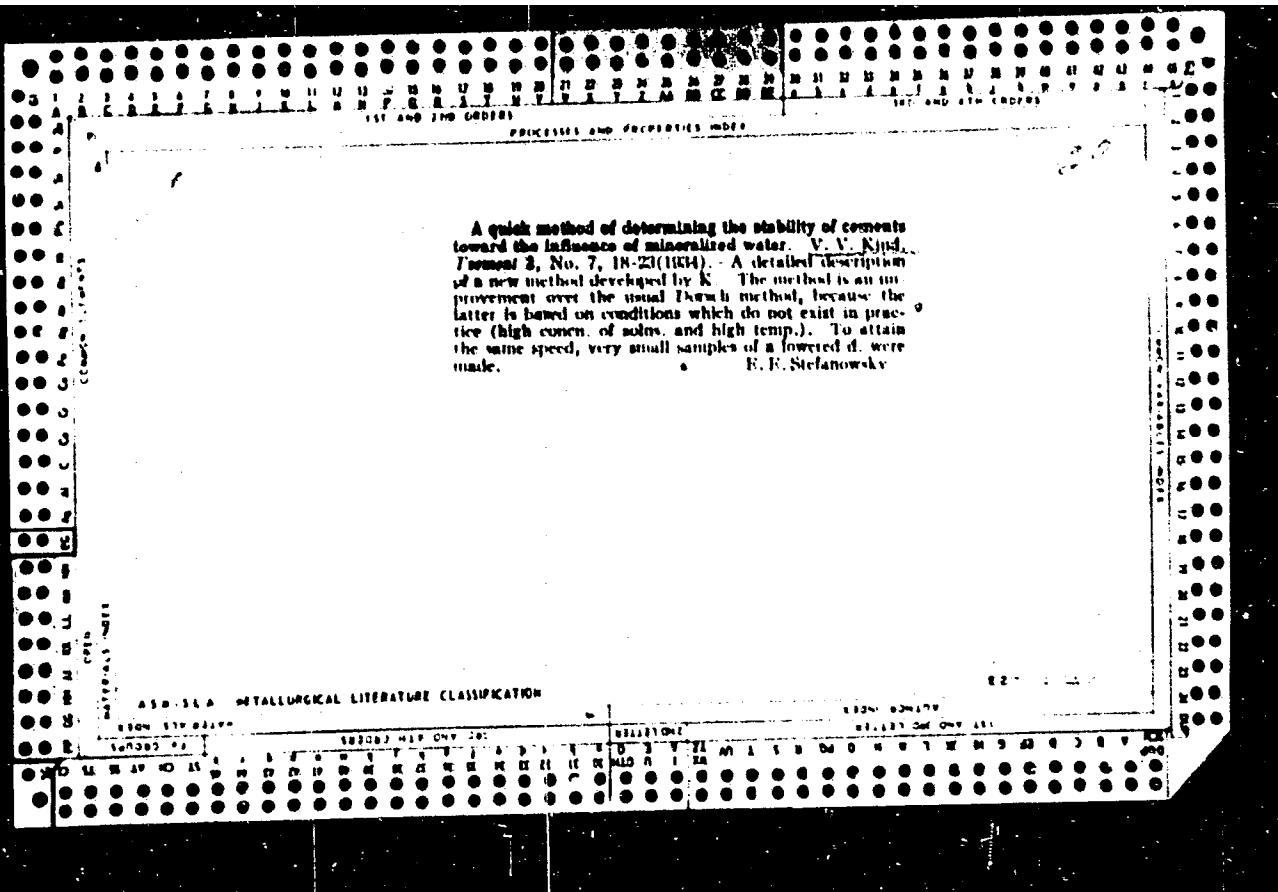
(MIRA 18:2)

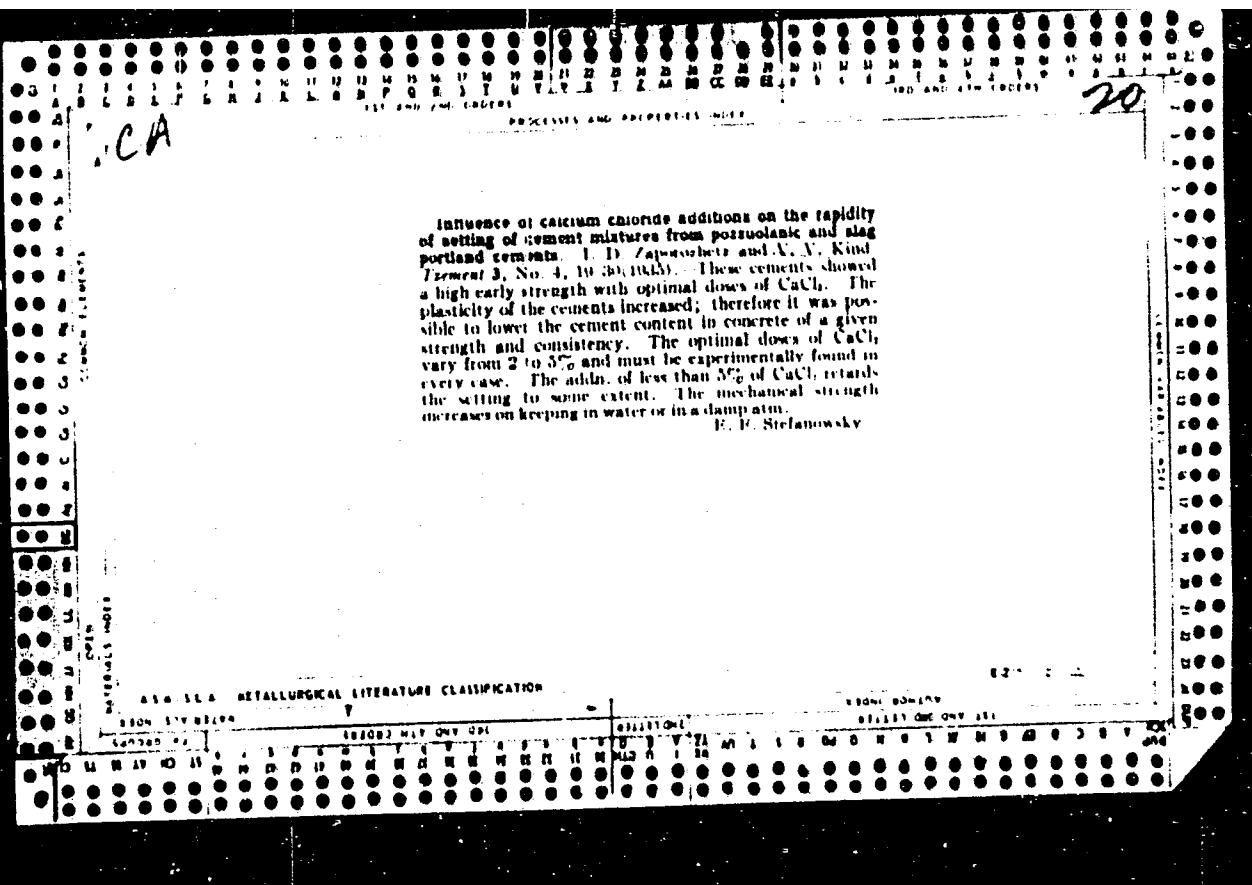
KIND, T.V.

.. Neurosecretion and voltinism in the tussock moth *Orgyia antiqua* L.
(Lepidoptera, Lymantriidae). Ent. oboz. 44 no.3:554-556 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

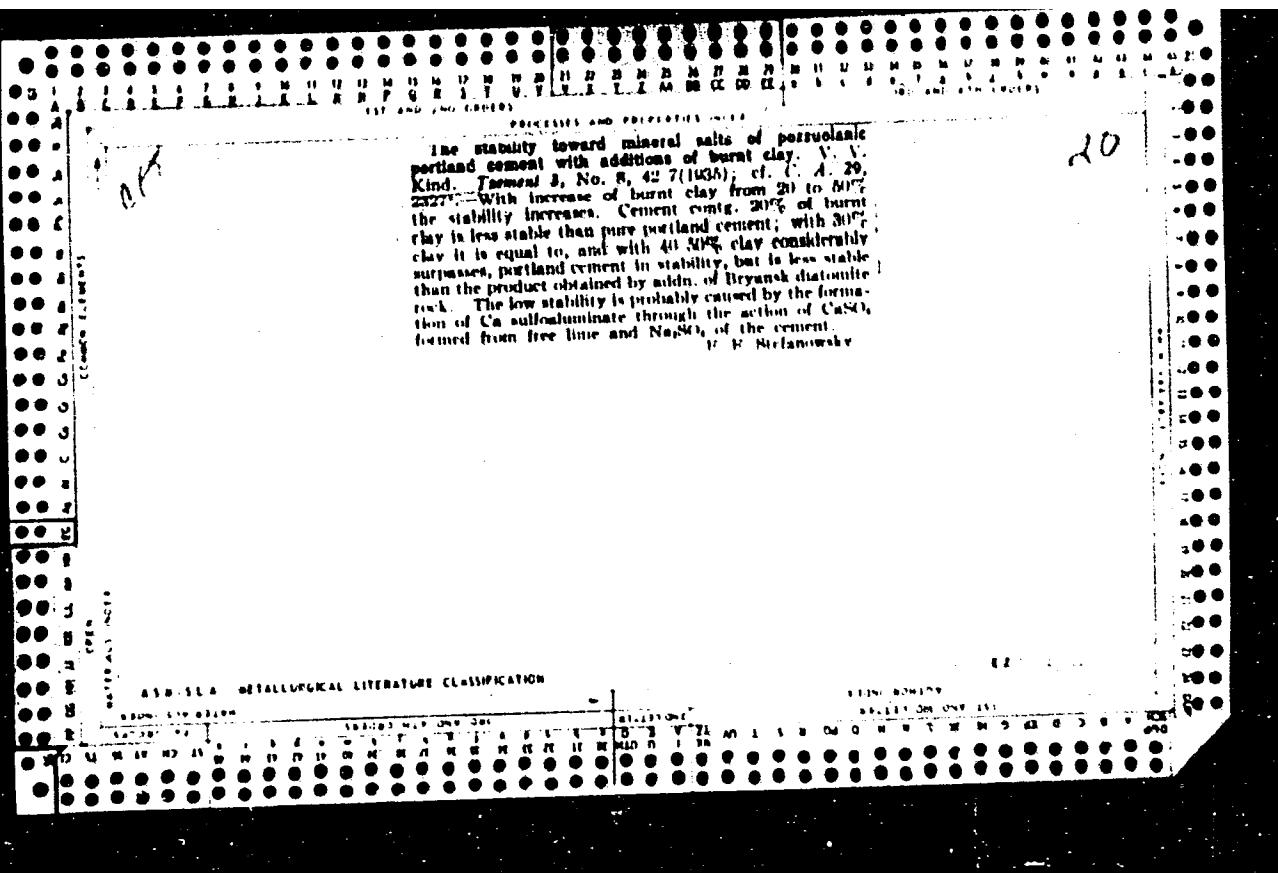
1. Laboratoriya entomologii Biologicheskogo instituta Leningradskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta, g. Petrodvorets.

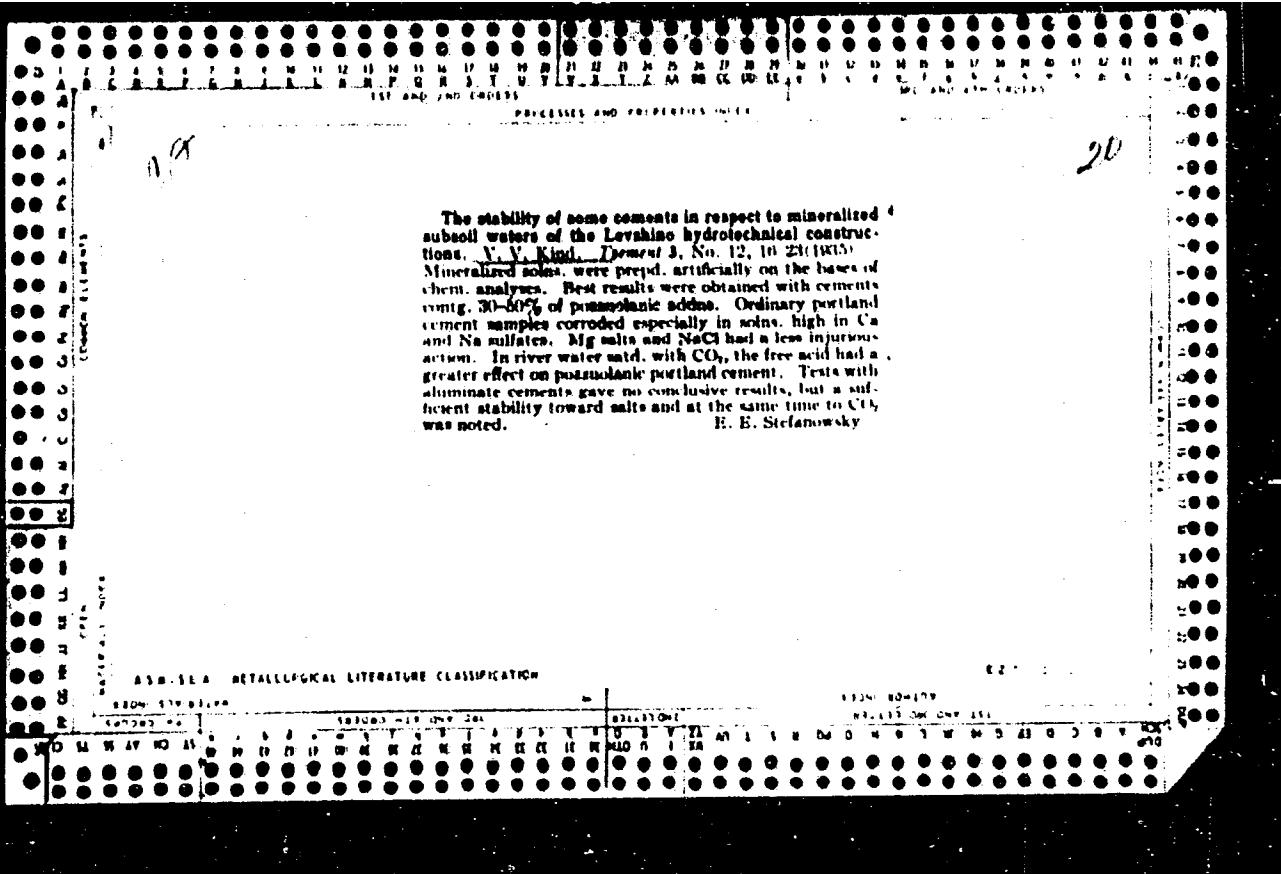


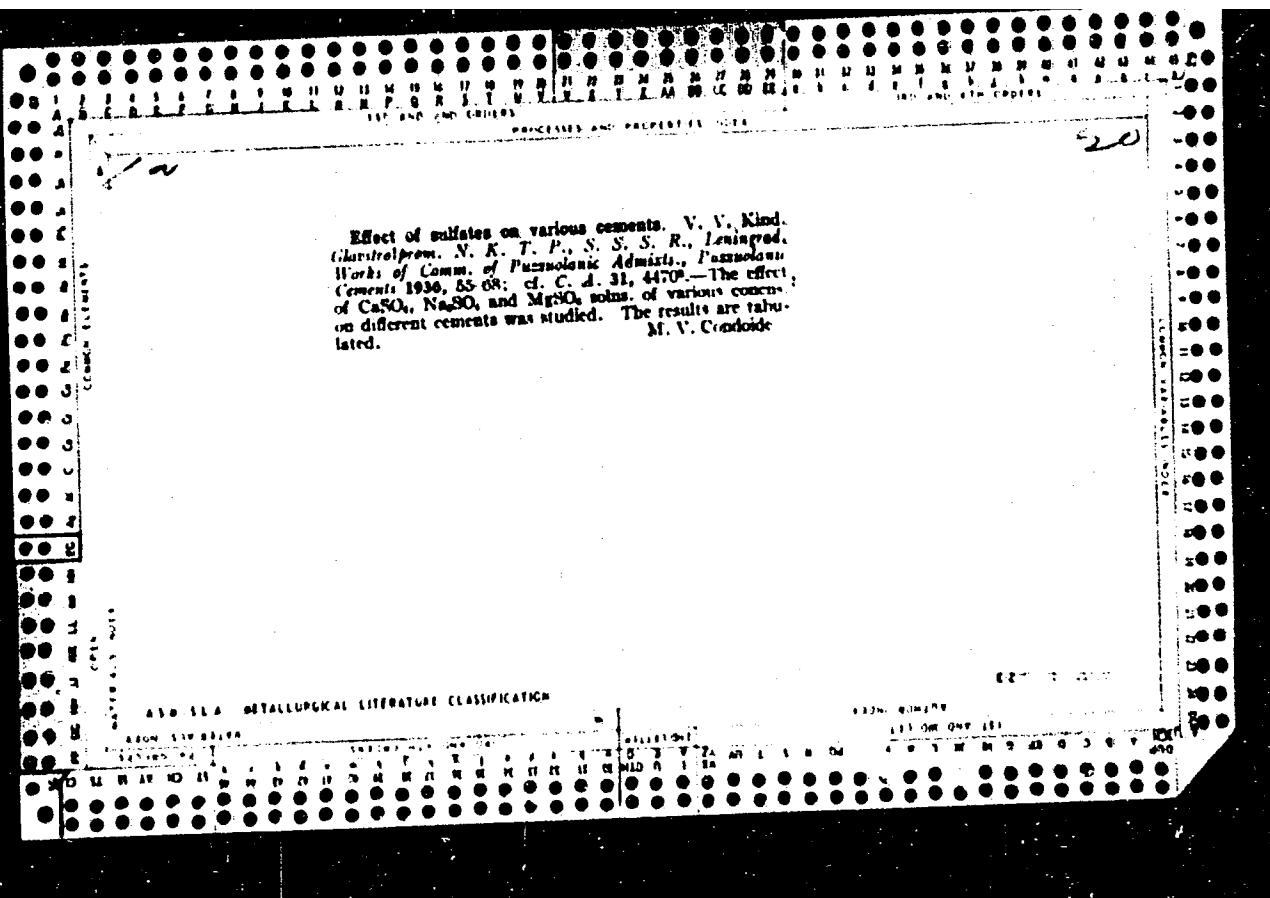


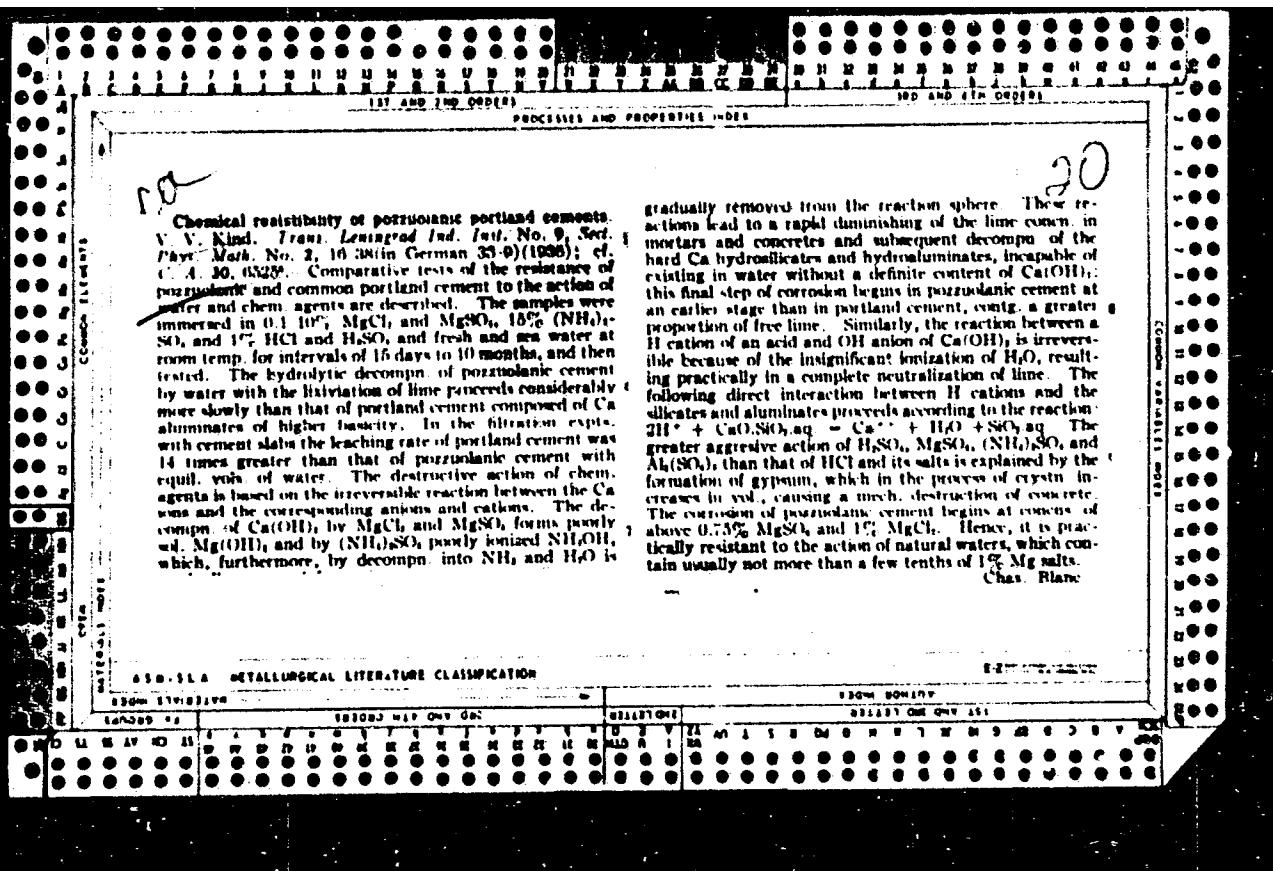
PROCESSED AND PREDICTED BY
The action of magnesium salts on portland cements. V. V. Kondratenko, No. 7, 48-53 (1933). Salts of Mg salts attack portlandic cements the more, the higher the percentage of hydraulic additives. Toward dil. solns. portmolanic cements are sufficiently resistant; at concns. of over 1% the resistance decreases in a degree depending on the kind of cement. The action of Mg salts is based on the decomposition of Ca silicates and aluminates. Free H ions liberated in the partial hydrolysis of Mg salts can also enter into the action. The slow deterioration of portland cement is explained by the presence of free lime, forming $Mg(OH)_2$, with $MgSO_4$ and $MgCl_2$; this takes place also in the case of a small portmolanic addn., leaving a considerable amount of free lime.
K. R. Stefanowsky

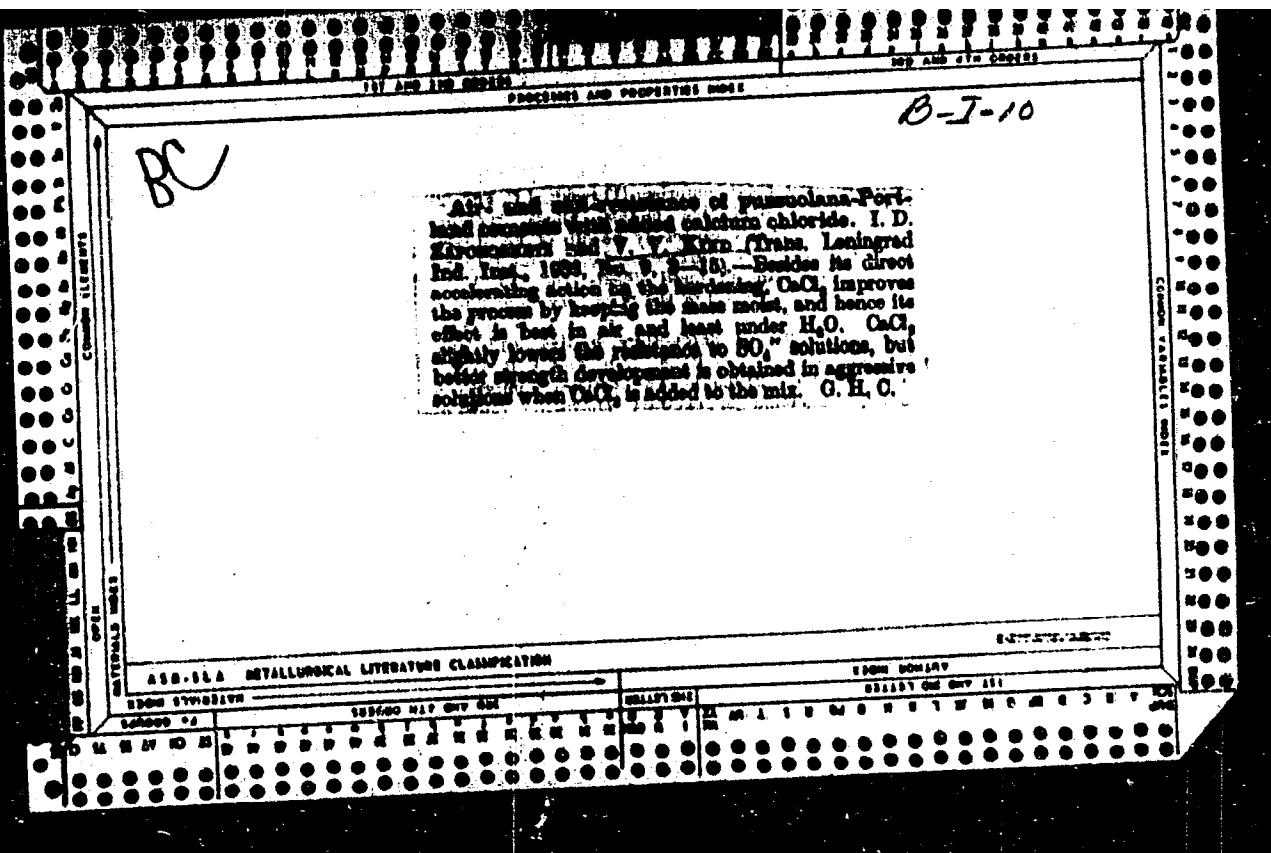
ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

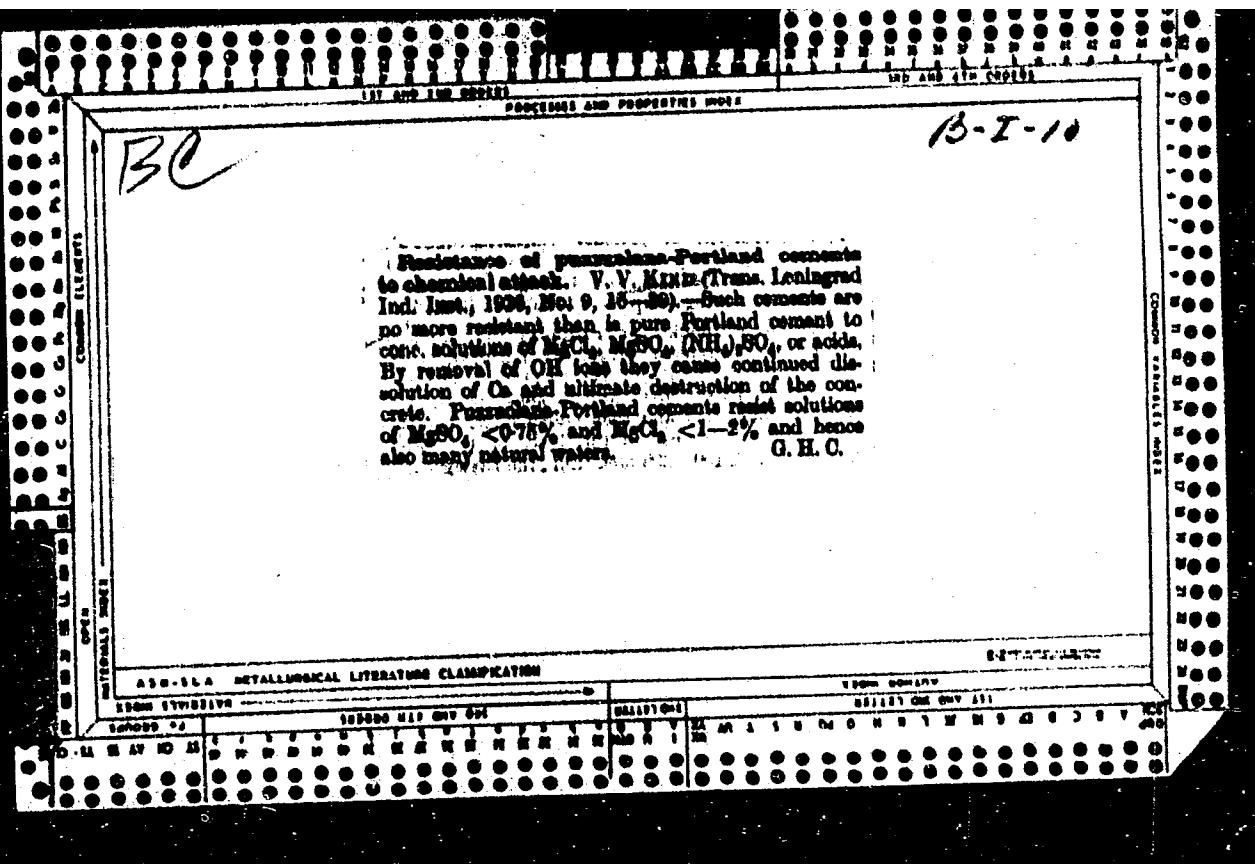








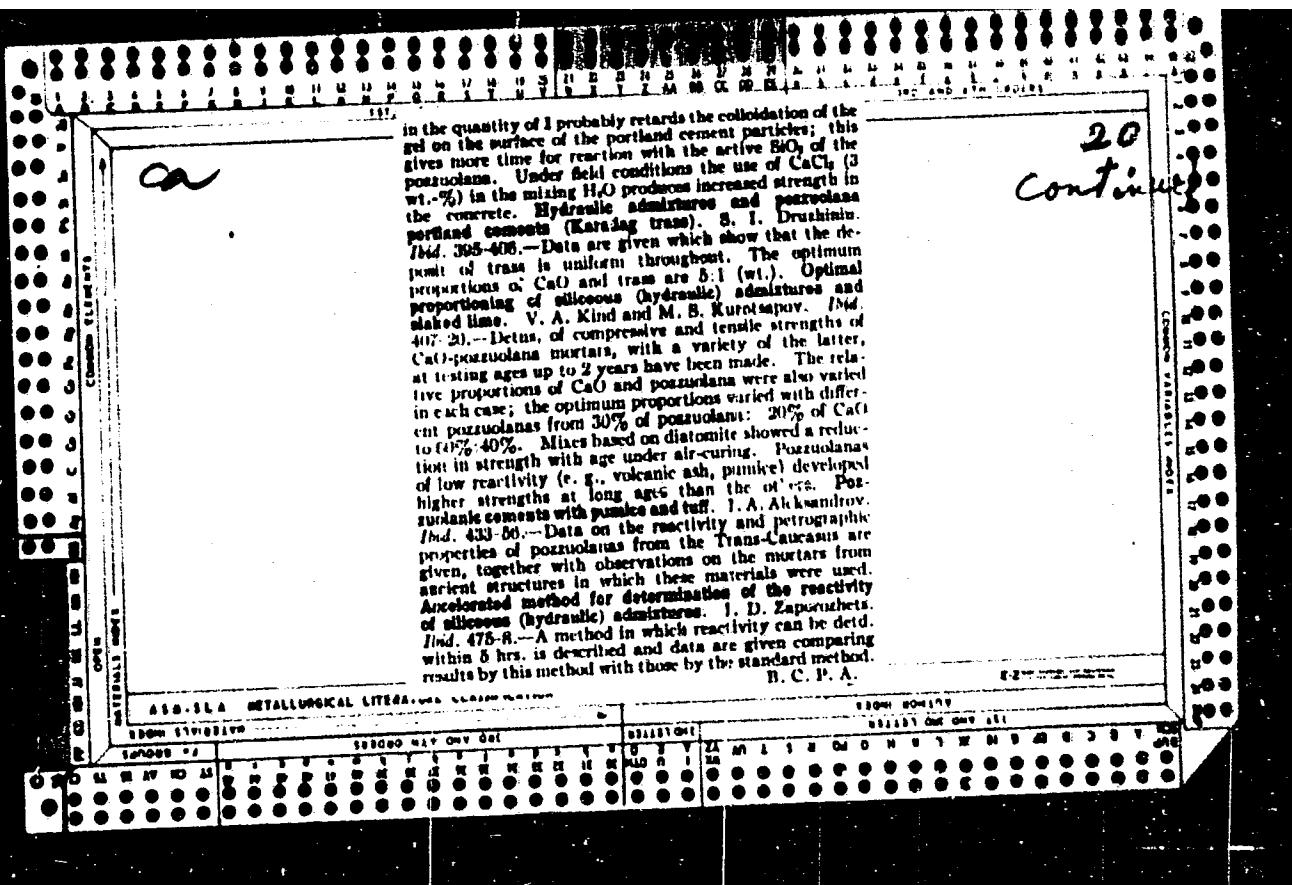


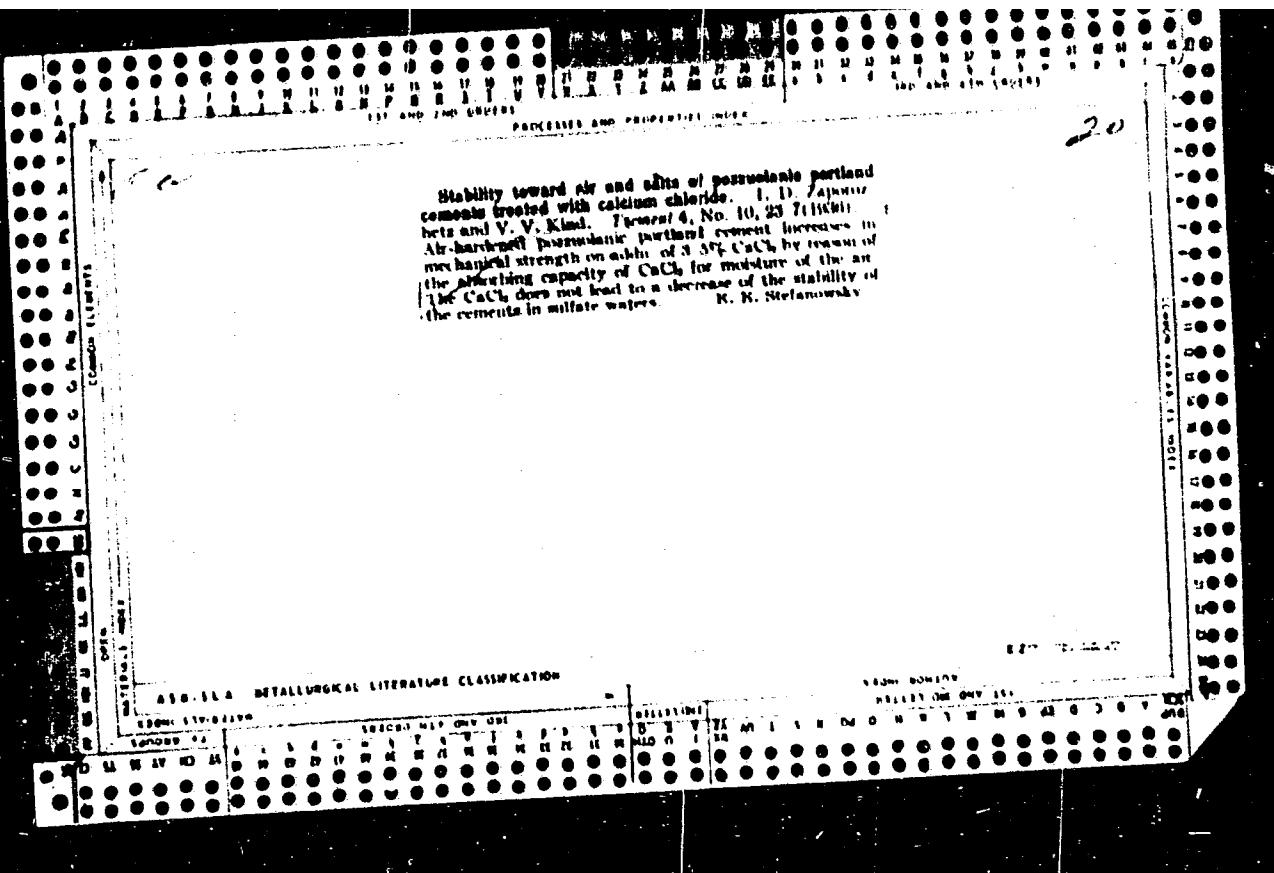


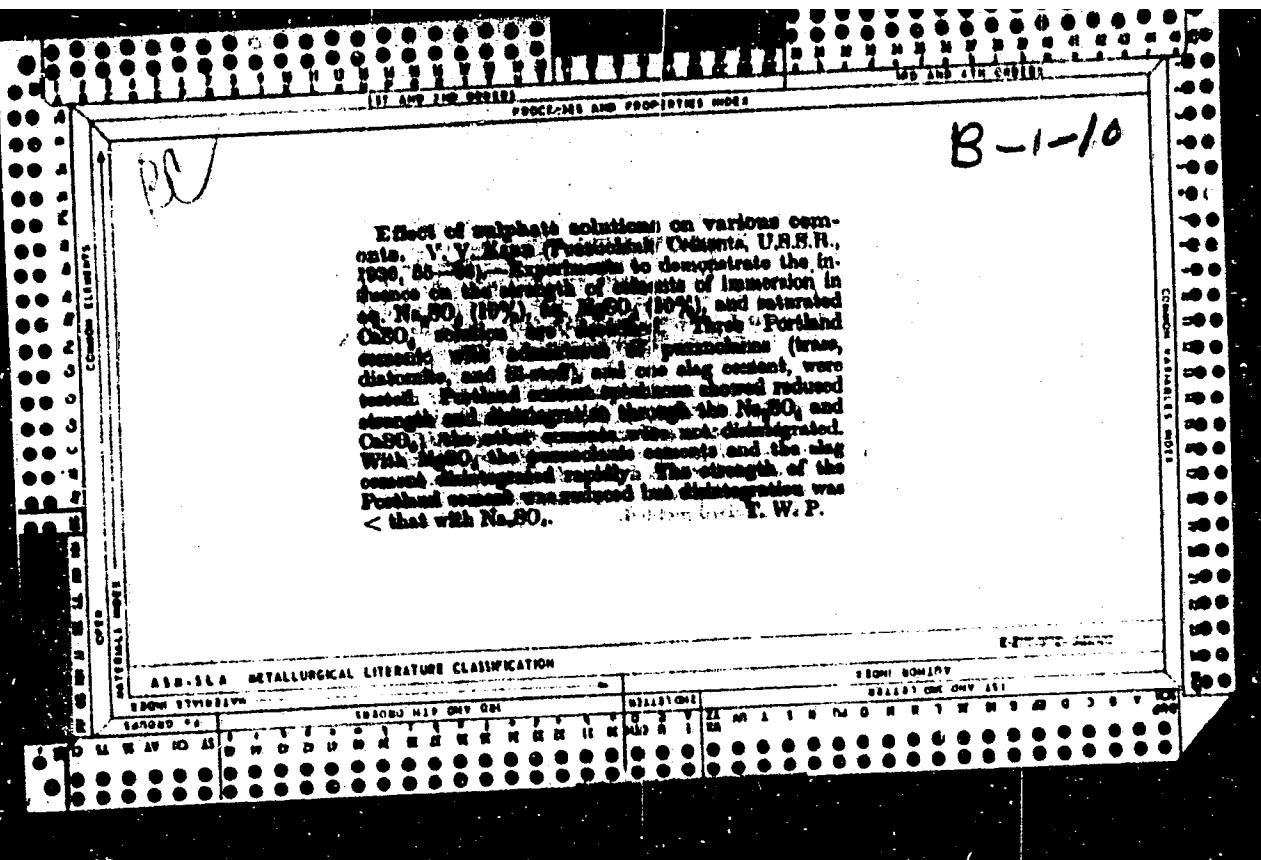
cements under damp and combined curing conditions is less than that of portland cements. Effect of hydraulic admixtures on the bond between mortar and steel. L. S. Kogan. *Ibid.* 243-78.—The abs. adhesive power decreases with increase in the percentage of admix. The compressive strength of the cement also decreases and the ratio of the former to the latter, termed the "bond factor," remains const. for a given mortar. Bond factor values for pozzolanic and blended cements may be either more or less than those for portland cements, but are never reduced enough to exceed a value which is considered safe. Pozzolanic cements suitable for mortars and concretes are therefore also suitable for reinforced concrete. Effect of high temperature on various cements. G. M. Ruschuk. *Ibid.* 270-314.—An investigation is described to det. whether the properties of pozzolanic cements during heating up to 800° and subsequent rehydration compare favorably with portland cements from the viewpoint of the fire resistance of structures contg. them. Heating curves, contraction curves during heating, curves of the heat of hydration after heating to different temps., and compressive-strength variation curves for varying heat and storage treatments were obtained. Pozzolanic cements showed an absence of free $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ in the heating curves, the greatest contraction on heating of any of the cements, the lowest heat of rehydration after heating to 800°, and less reduction in compressive strength after heating.

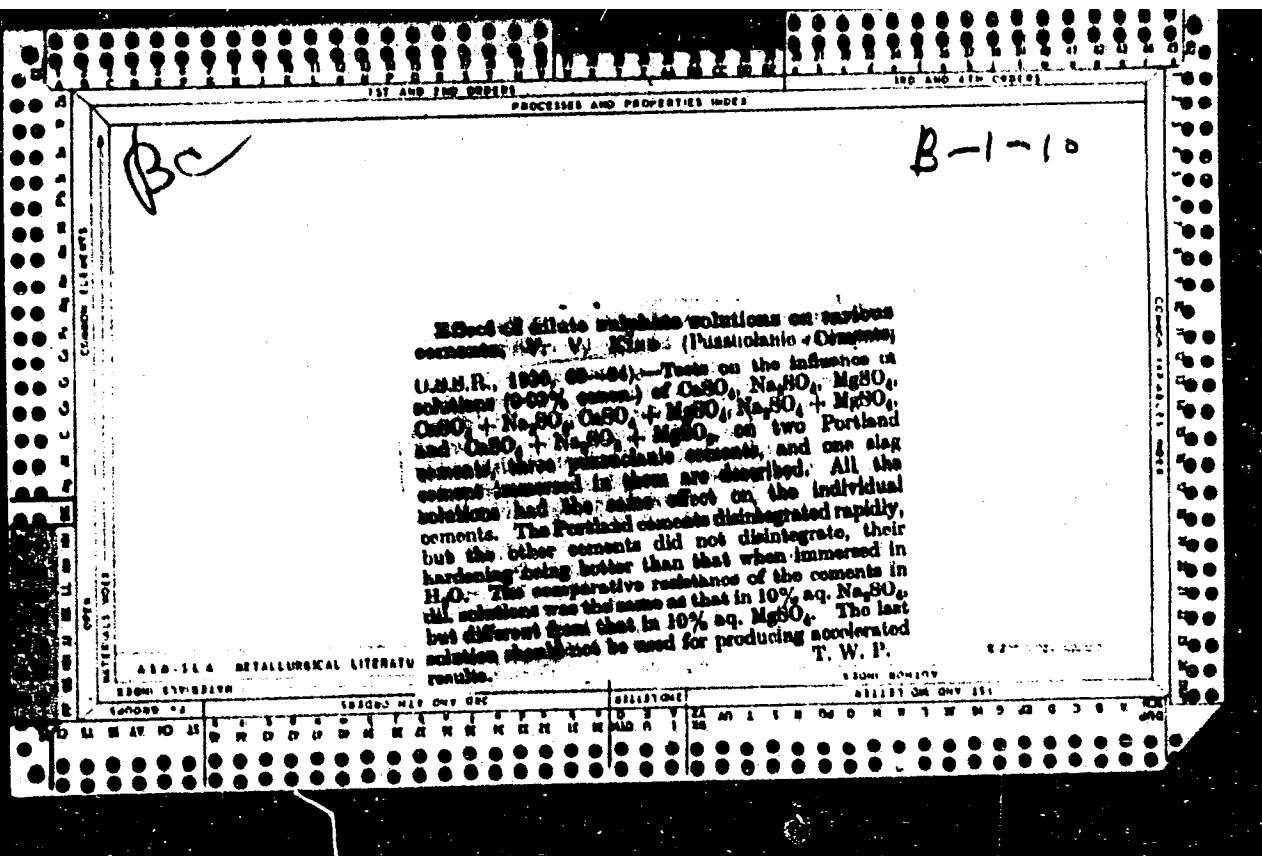
Pozzolanic

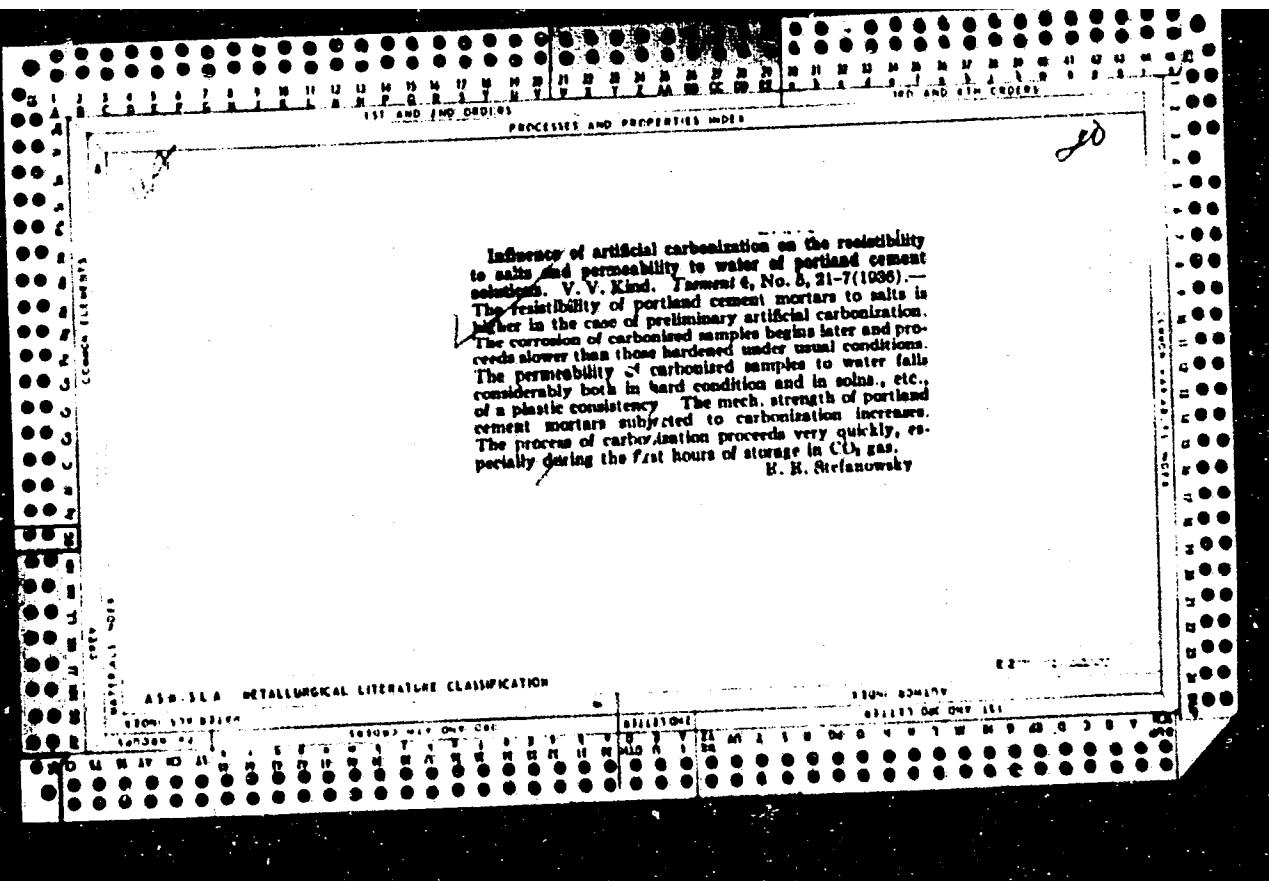
6. cements in mass concrete. V. N. Yung. *Ibid.* 315-32.—Mass concrete for hydraulic structures should be made of a low-heat cement combined with a high resistance to leaching of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ from the cement by the H_2O . Pozzolanic cements are satisfactory for the latter requirement, whereas regards the former they show less heat evolution at early ages than portland cements, but the heat evolution at later ages (28 days) of the 2 types is about the same. The reason for this is suggested as being due to the higher mixing- H_2O requirements of pozzolanic cements; this leads to more complete hydration of the portland cement part of the mixed cement. A "hydrotechnical" cement for hydraulic structures is described, obtained by grinding together portland cement clinker (60-70 wt.-%), gypsum (2), dry diatomite (20-25) and quartz sand (10-15). Production of high-strength (rapid-hardening) pozzolanic and slag portland cements. V. A. Kind, S. D. Okorokov and L. V. Frulov. *Ibid.* 333-60; cf. *C. A.* 29, 6789. —The rate of strength development of pozzolanic and slag portland cements depends largely on the compn. and burning of the clinker used with the admix. The most rapid-hardening qualities were obtained with clinkers having a high CaO -satn. factor, varying between 1.00 and 1.05, a high SiO_2 ratio $[\text{SiO}_4]/(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)$ varying between 4.00 and 5.00, and a high Al_2O_3 ratio $(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ of not less than 2.45. The clinkers had also to be burned at a temp. for normal sintering. The percentage of added pozzolana or slag in the rapid-hardening cements was the same as that for the ordinary type. Production of high-strength (rapid-hardening) pozzolanic portland cement. S. M. Royak. *Ibid.* 367-76.—The normal slow rate of hardening of pozzolanic portland cements can be increased by finer grinding, by increasing the $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (I) addn. to 3.3-3.5%, and by using a clinker having a high content of $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$. The increase

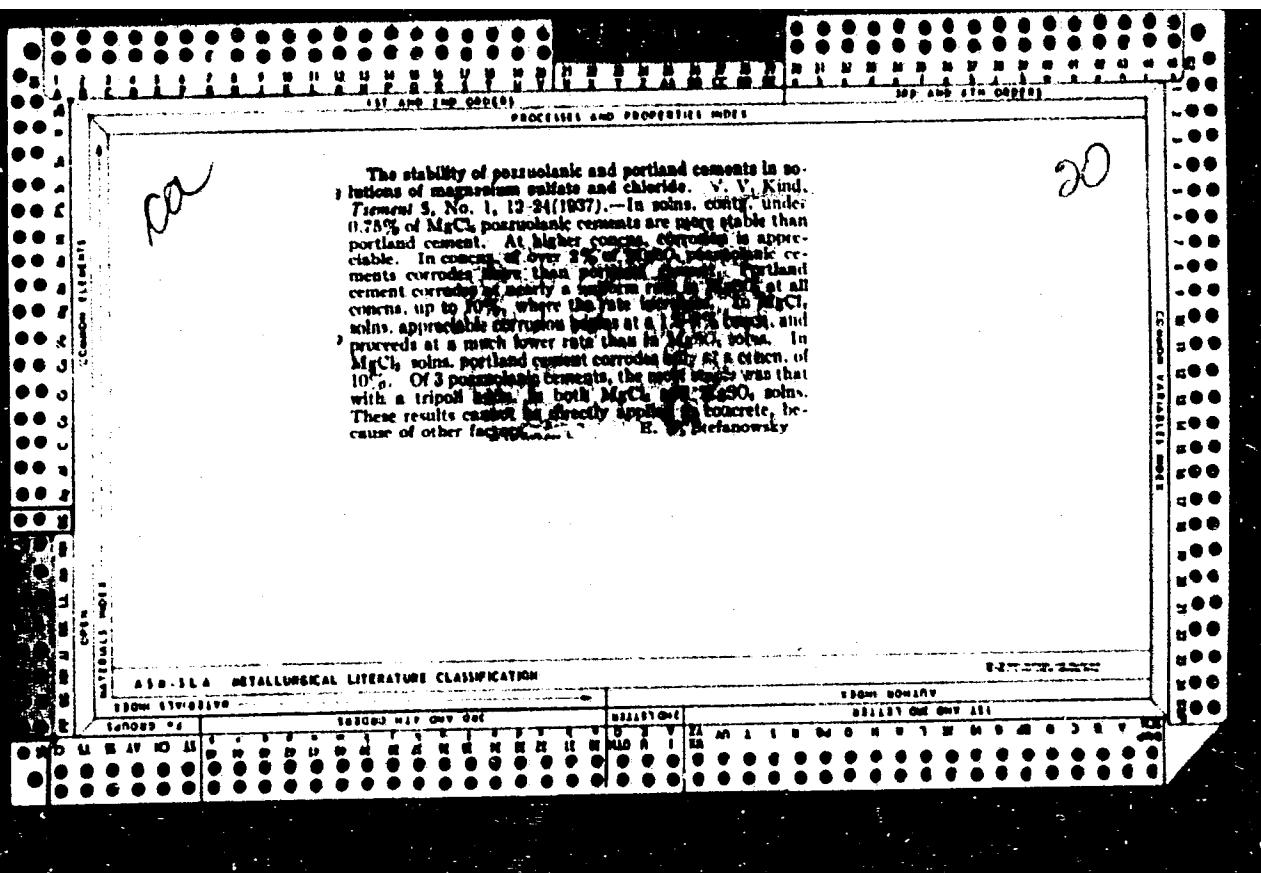












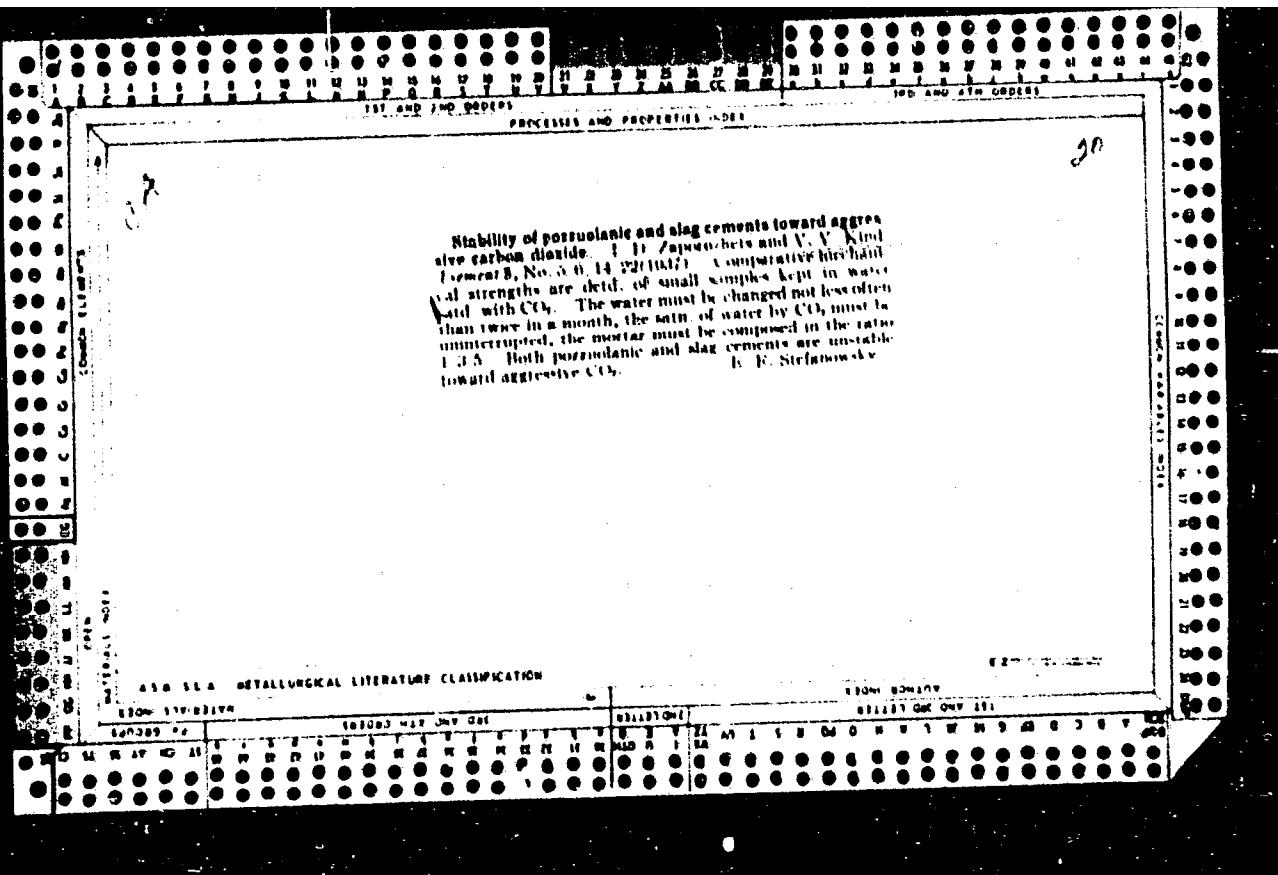
Stability of quartz portland cement to the action of sulfuric acid solutions. V. V. Kind, *Tzement*, No. 1, 14-10 (1938). The addition of crushed quartz sand to portland cement increases somewhat its stability to the action of sulfuric acid. Best results are obtained by introducing 40-60% of sand. This result is due to a better structure of the mortar obtained, leading to an increase of its density. The time is bound by the free silica in only an inconsiderable amount and is important only after some time.

Her White Queen
R. E. Stefanowsky

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

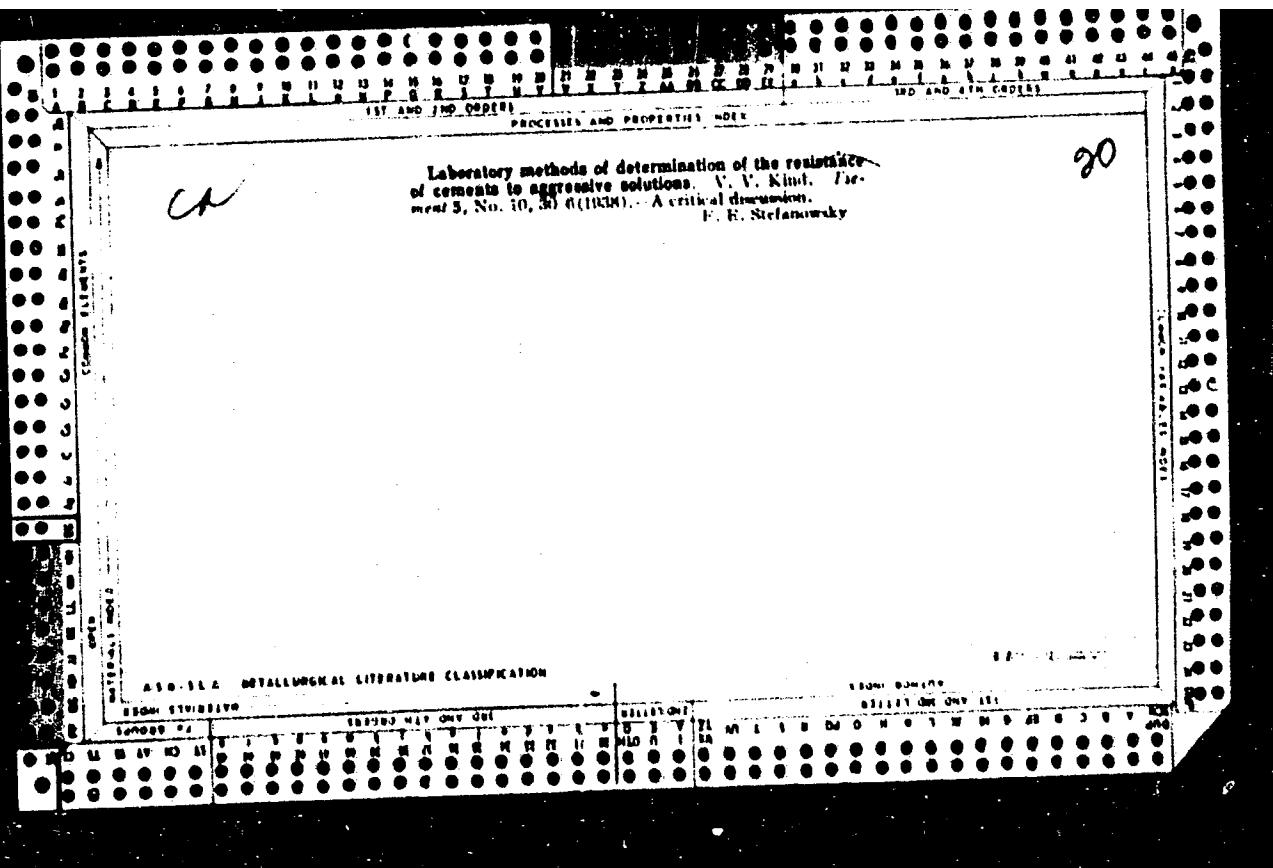
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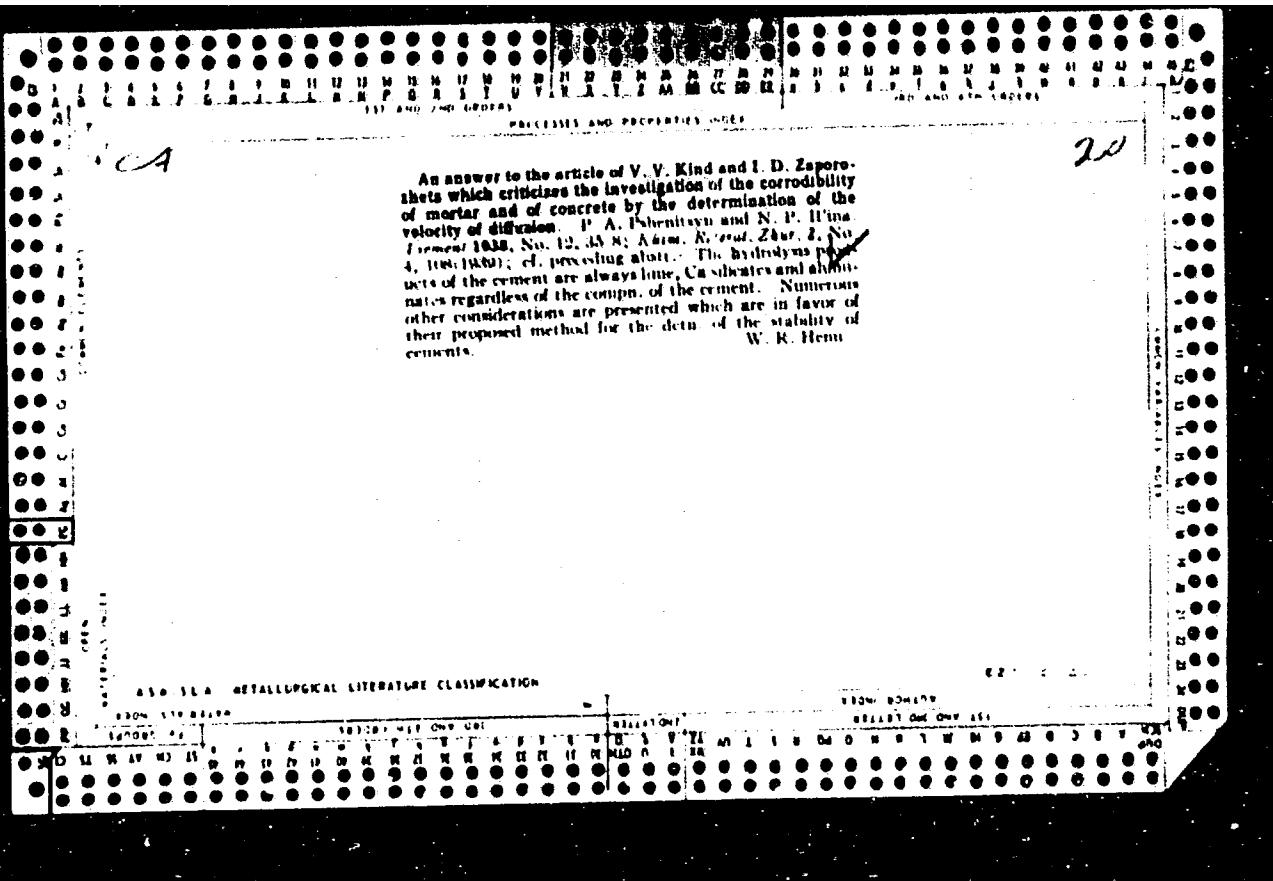
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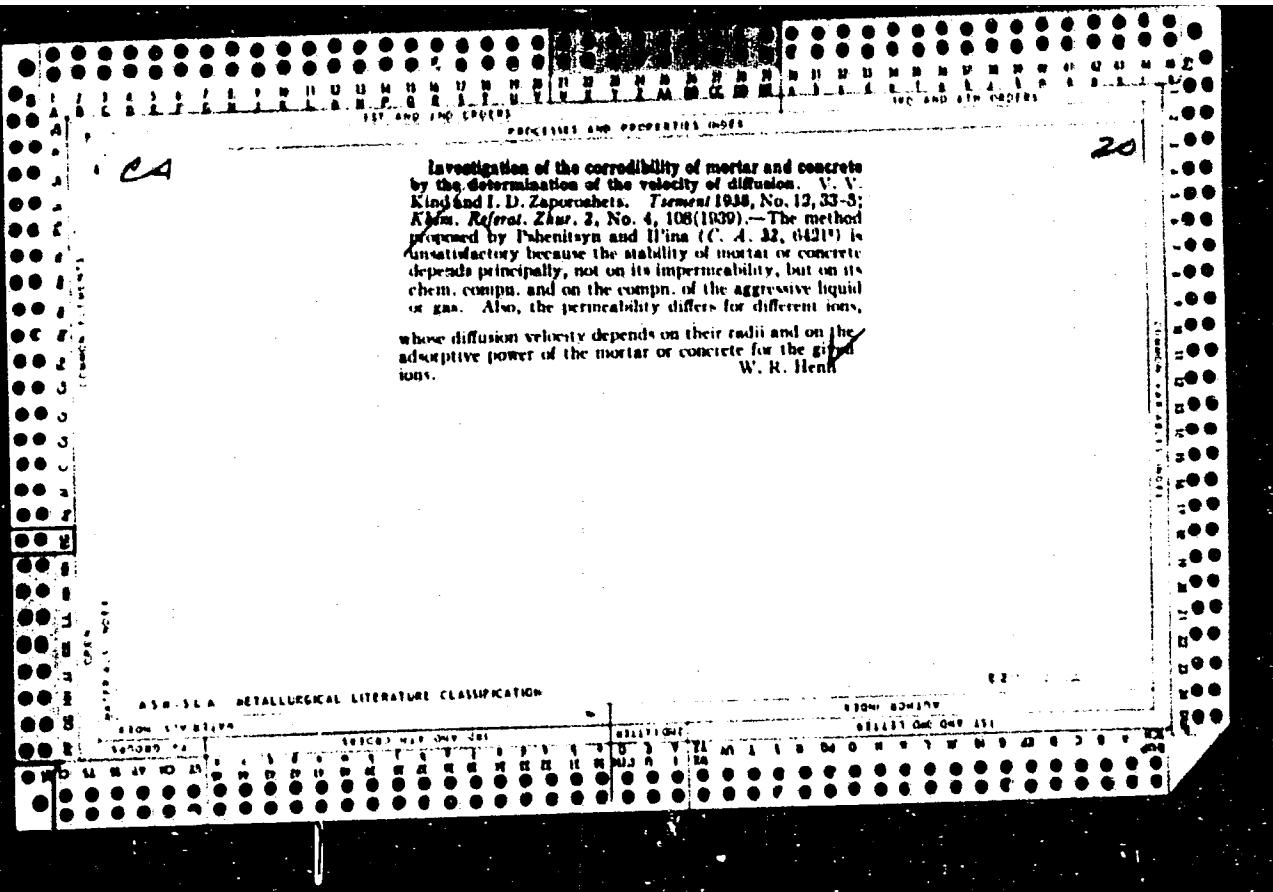
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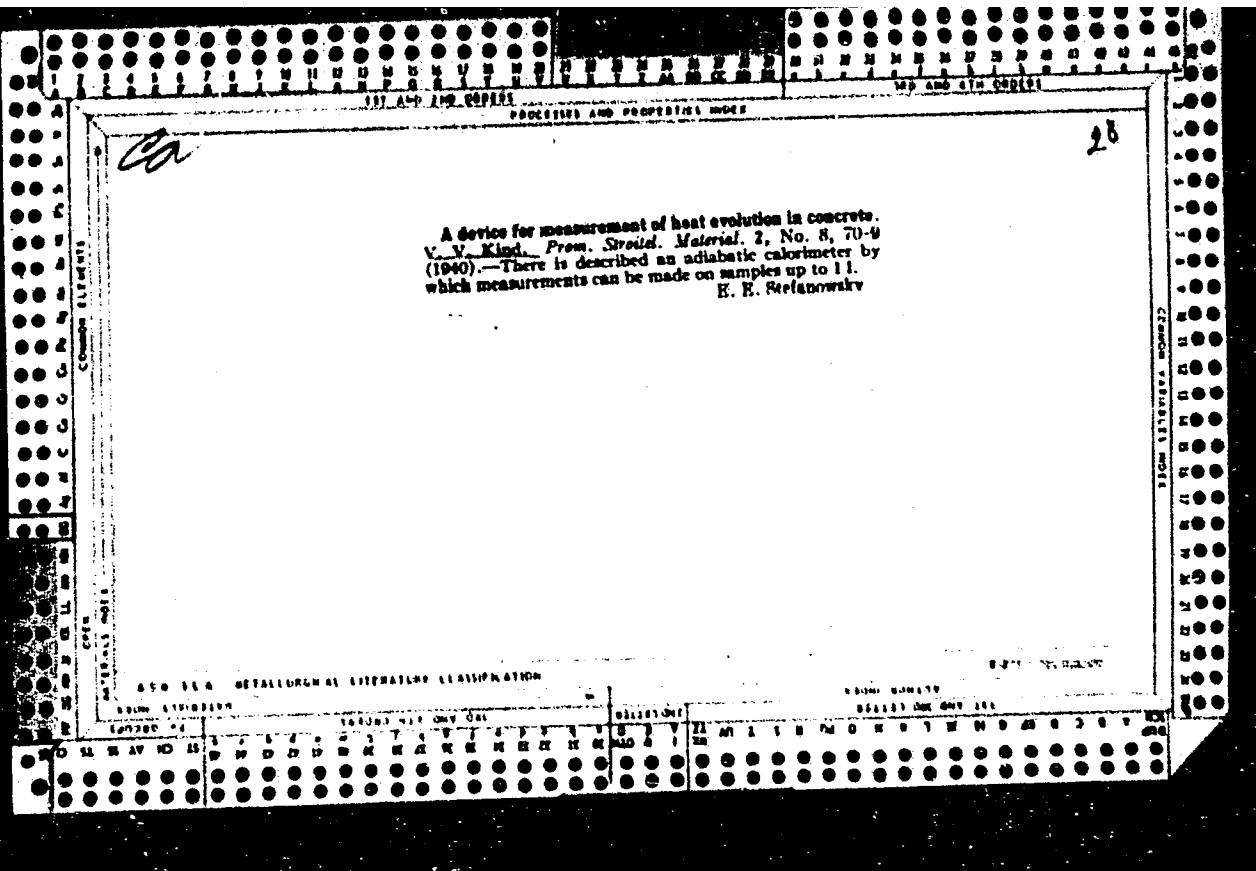


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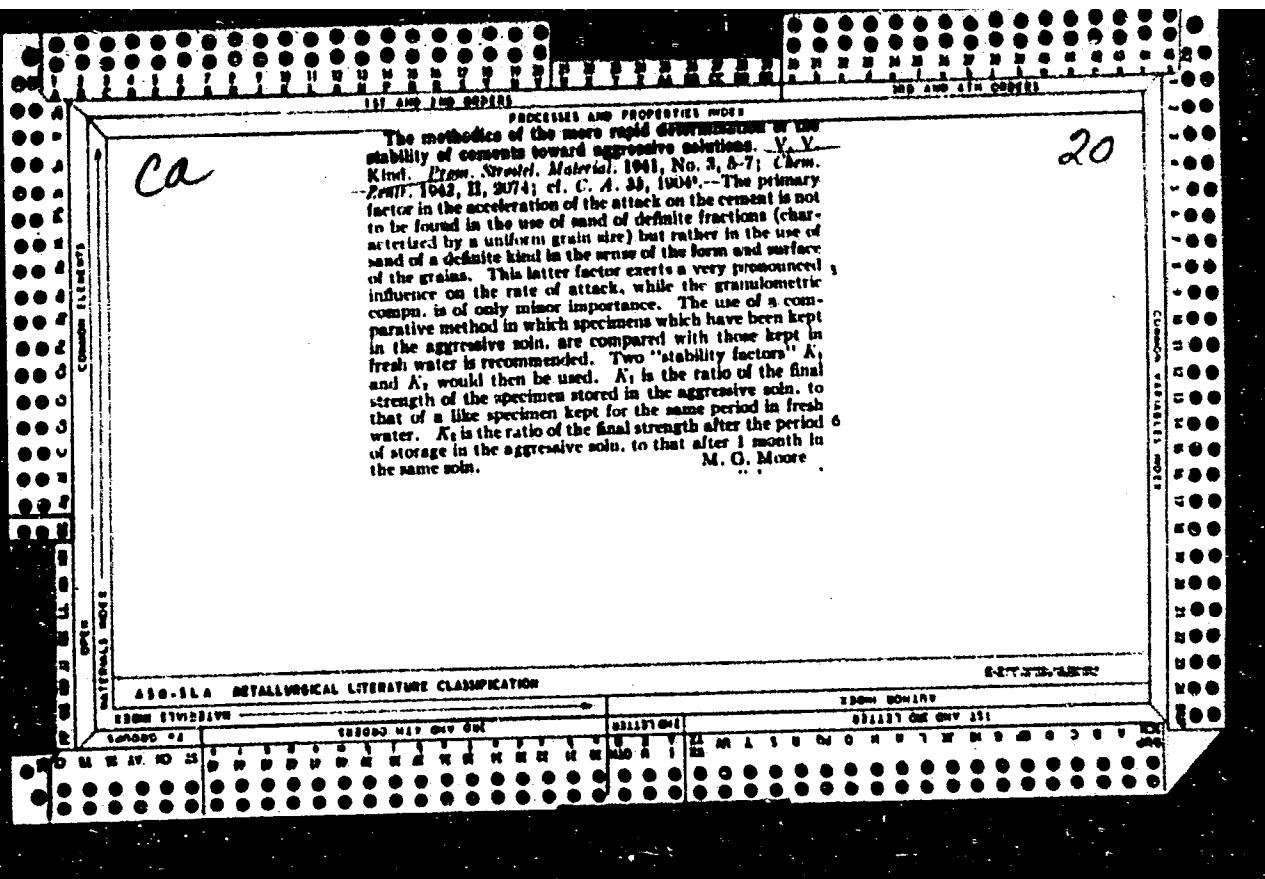


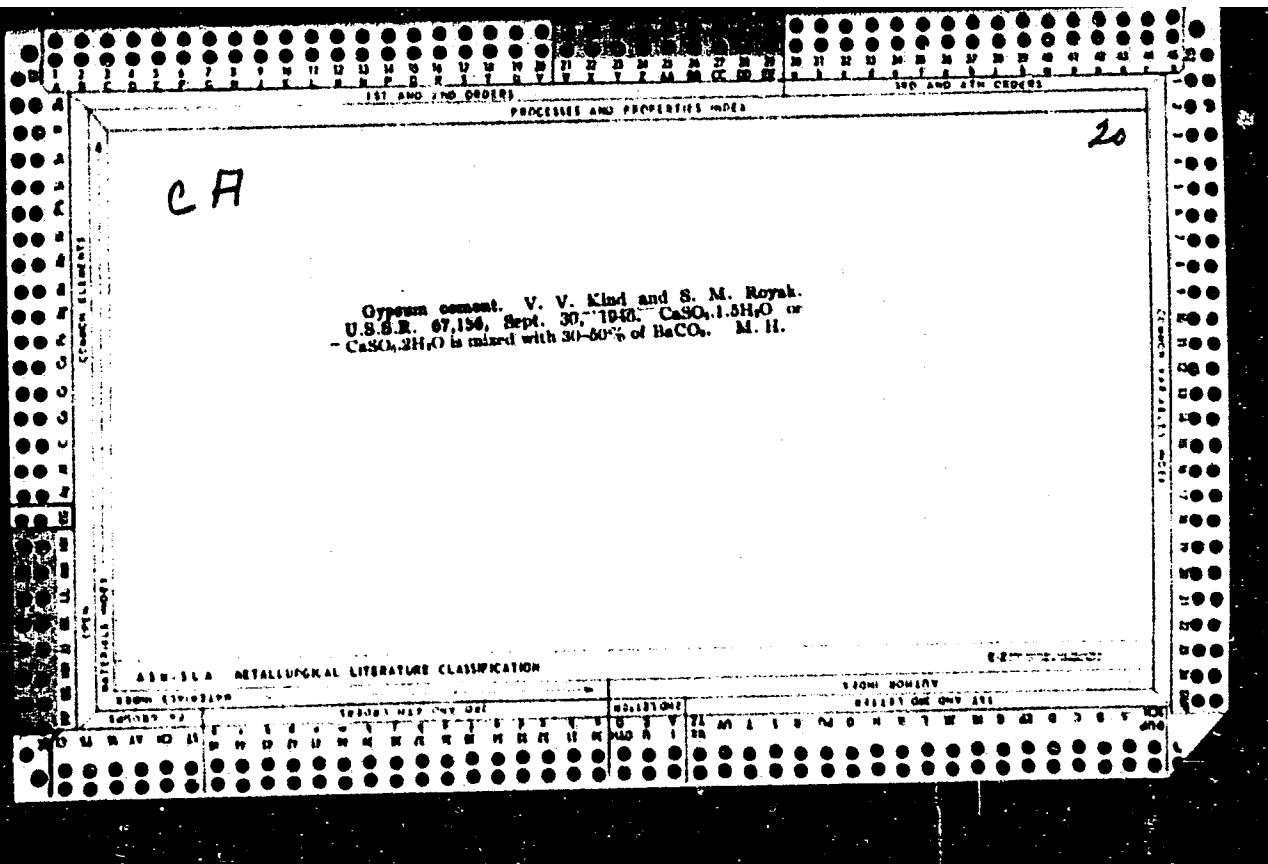
KIND, V.V.

On the work of Academician A.A.Baikov in the field of binding materials
(cements). Trudy Len.politekh.inst. no.4:88-94 '47. (MLRA 6:8)
(Cement) (Baikov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1870-1946)

KIND, V.V.

Binding material with a gypsum-barium carbonate base system. Trudy Len.polii-
tekh. inst. no. 4:110-122 '47.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Cement)





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Diffusion of sulfate ions in cement mixes as affected by certain factors. V. V. Kind. *Cement* 17, No. 4, 4-9 (1981).—The purpose of this investigation was to det. the effect of (a) shape of sand grains, (b) surface-active additives, and (c) hydraulic additives on the sulfate resistance of concrete. Three kinds of sand were tested: (1) river sand of rounded grains, (2) bank sand less rounded than (1), and (3) bank sand ground in a mortar. The 3 kinds of sand when compacted had voids of 37, 39, and 44%, resp. All sands were used in size of 0.4-0.6 mm. Ca lignosulfonate and neutralized Na alkylate were tested as surface-active additives. Sample mixes were made into 1 X 1 X 8-cm. prisms. After aging for 1 month in a humid atm. the specimens were air-dried for 1 day. The sides of the specimens were then coated with mixt. of wax and rosin, leaving the ends uncoated and the specimens were placed in a soln. of 20 g./l. SO_4^{2-} . After a predetd. time the specimens were taken out, ground, the SO_4^{2-} in a weighed sample was extd., and detd. The breaking strength of specimens kept in a soln. of 10 g./l. SO_4^{2-} was detd. at intervals up to 6 months. The loss of strength was least in specimens made with ground sand and at the same time these specimens contained more SO_4^{2-} . It is concluded that sulfate resistance is greatly enhanced by the nature of contact between the cement and the filler. Addit. of surface-active substances did not prevent sulfate corrosion but appreciably improved SO_4^{2-} resistance. Also, surface-active additives impeded diffusion of SO_4^{2-} into the specimens. While this held for portland cement, the reverse was true for pozzolanic cement. M. Hossen

1. KIND, V. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Cement
7. New theory on the hardening of cement
TSement no. 2 (1952)
Kand. Tekhn. Nauk, Rots.
9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August
1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

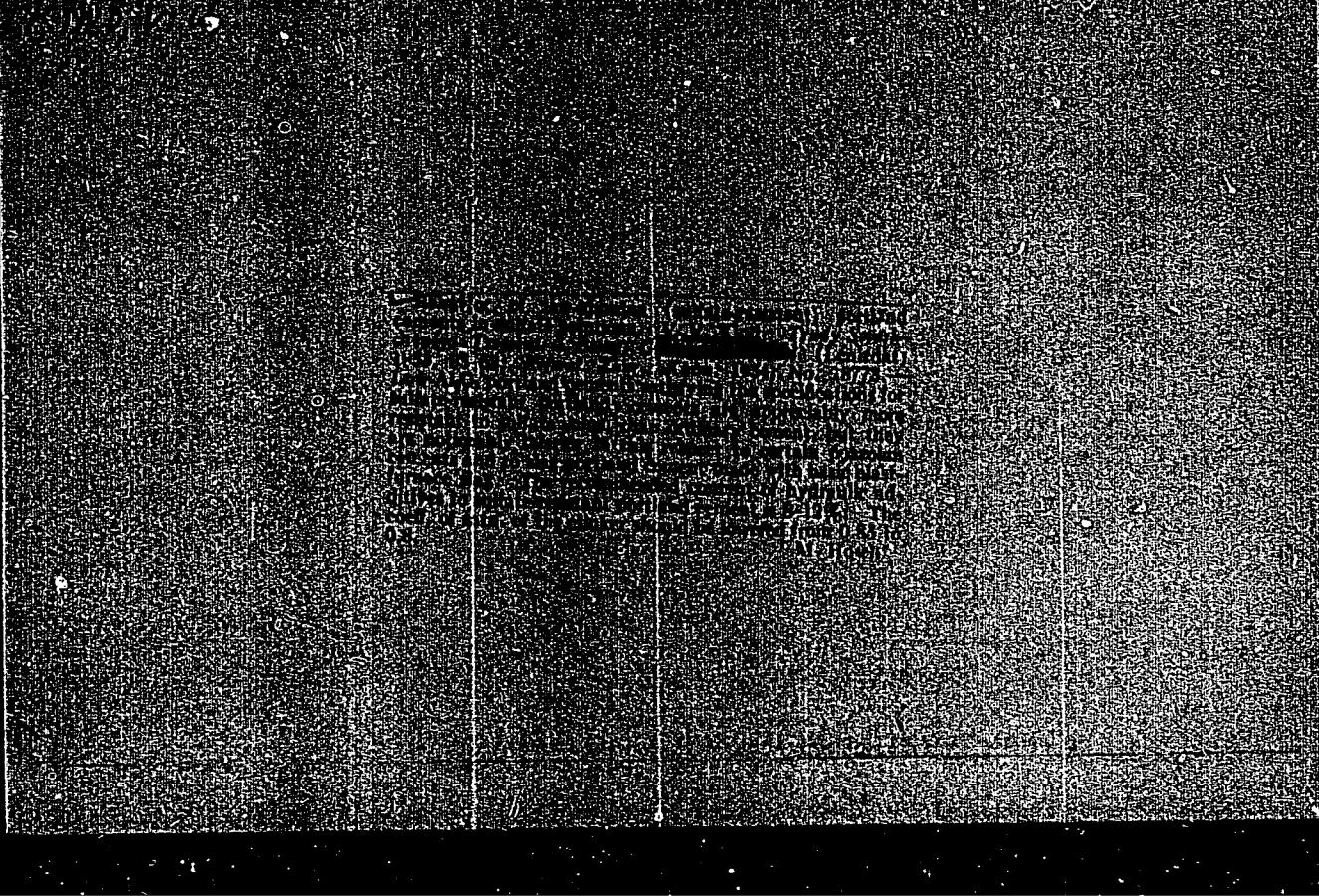
KIND, V.V.

BAYKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, akademik; BARDIN, I.P., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; DLUGACH, L.S., professor, vedushchiy redaktor; BAYKOVA, A.D., redaktor; LEKHDEV, V.P., redaktor; SOKOLOV, N.A., redaktor; SHUSHPANOV, L.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PAVLOV, M.A., akademik, redaktor; GUDTSOV, N.T., akademik, redaktor; BRITSKE, E.V., akademik, redaktor; CHIZHEVSKIY, H.P., akademik, redaktor [deceased]; URAZOV, G.G., akademik, redaktor; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, redaktor; KARNAUKHOV, M.M., chlen-korrespondent, redaktor; STARK, B.V., chlen-korrespondent, redaktor; KASHCHENKO, G.A., professor, redaktor; MONASTYRSKIY, D.N., professor, redaktor; PEVZNER, R.L., professor, redaktor; TUMAREV, A.S., professor, redaktor; SHOPOV, N.P., professor, redaktor; KIND, V.V. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LUKASHENICH-DUVANOVA, Yu.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collective works] Sobranie trudov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol. 1. [Articles, addresses and speeches] Stat'i, vystupleniya i rechi. 1952. 344 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Baikov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1870-1946)

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Kindly do it

U.S. S. K.

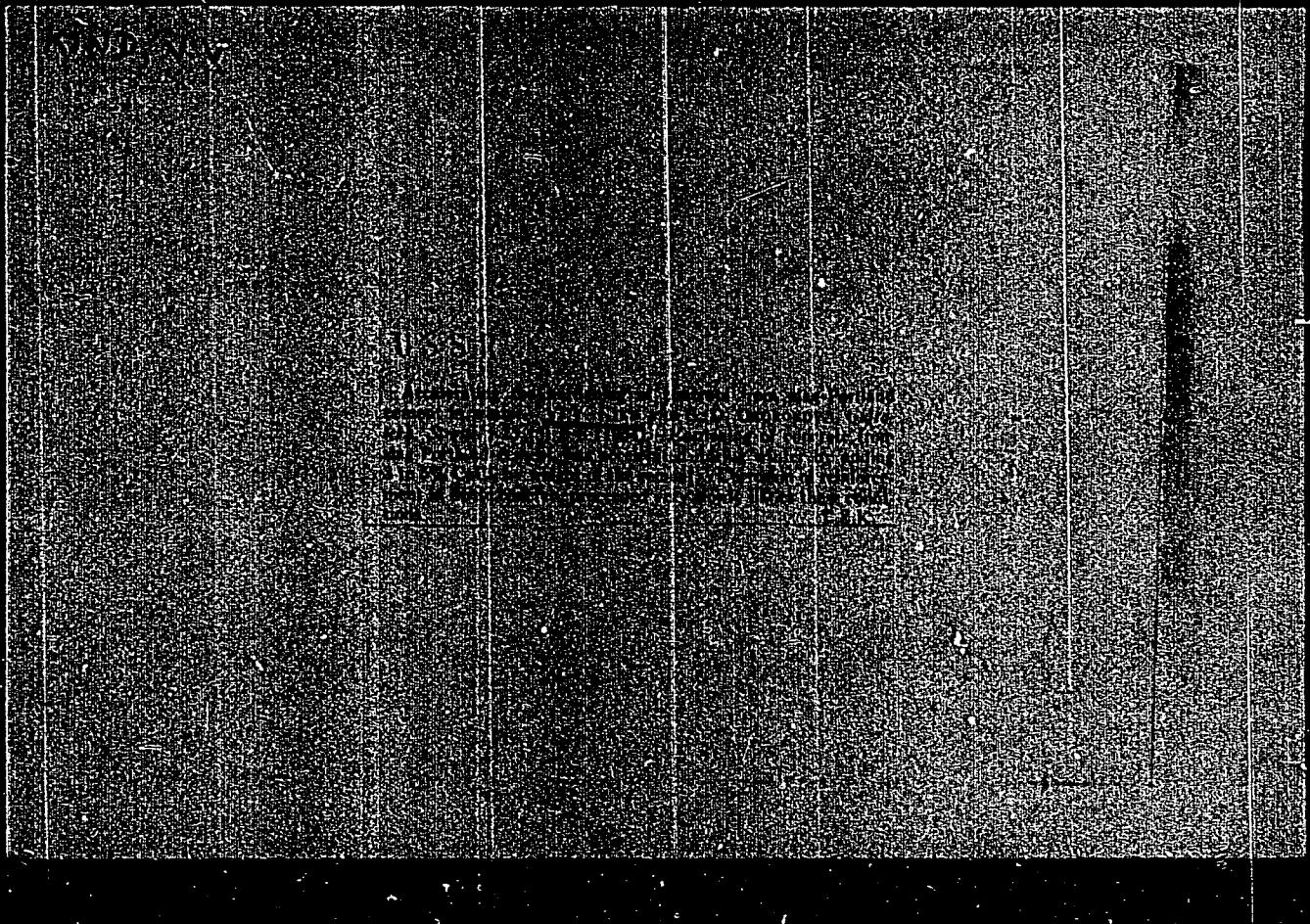
Methods of experimental evaluation of corrosion resistance of
cement mortar and concrete. V. V. Korn. Tr. Inst. 20 (4)
19-17 (1961). Standardized procedure in Russian Standard
GOST 4700-60 and standard validation. In final determina-
tion of corrosion resistance. N.Z.K.

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KIND, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OKOROKOV, S.D., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New norms of corrosive action of water on hydrotechnical concrete.
Gidr.stroi 23 no.8:25-27 '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Concrete--Corrosion)

KIND, Vladimir Vladimirovich; OKOBOKOV, S.D., redaktor; VORONETSKAYA,
L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cement and concrete corrosion in hydraulic structures] Korroziia
tsementov i betona v gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniakh. Moskva,
Gos.energ.izd-vo 1955. 320 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Cement--Corrosion) (Concrete--Corrosion)

Kincaid P.D.

M7

Accelerators of setting and hardening of cement. V.V. Kind, B. V. Lavrinovich, and R. E. Litvinova. Tsvetnoy Metallurgicheskiy Zurnal, No. 3, 7-12(1958).—One of the basic factors of acceleration of setting of cement in presence of additives (accelerators) is the increase in its specific surface caused by dispersion of cement grains by the action of the additives. Reduction in setting time is also facilitated by increase in solid phase owing to formation of insol. products of reaction of lime with the additive salts. During hardening of portland cement mixed with CaCl_4 salts, the CaCl_4 is apparently combined with the formation of difficultly sol. Ca oxychlorides and Ca chloroaluminates. B. Z. Kamich

(1)

KIND, V.V.

AID P - 2583

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 6/20

Authors : Iorish, E. L. and V. V. Kind, Kands. Tech. Sci.

Title : On using hydraulic and fine-grain aggregates in
hydraulic concrete mixesPeriodical : Gidr stroi,²⁴ 19-22, Ap 1955

Abstract : Authors report on the addition of fine-grain aggregates to cement as a savings measure. A table with data on portland cement with various aggregates is given. Pozzolanic cement is criticized for its insufficient weather resistance, and cracking. The use of facing slabs, a thorough distribution of reinforcements, and the lengthening of the settling period are recommended.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

15-57-5-6566
Approved for Release: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"
Reprint from journal "Geologiya i 1957 Nr 5
p 123 (USSR)"

AUTHOR: Kind, V. V.

TITLE: Sulfate-Resistant Cements (Sul'fatostoykiye tsementy)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. rabot po khimii i tekhnol. silikatov.
Moscow, Promstroyizdat, 1956, pp 54-62.

ABSTRACT: The best results may be obtained by using sulfate-slag (gypsum-slag) or anhydrite-alumina cement, the composition and properties of which were determined and studied by P. P. Budnikov. The sulfate-slag cement consists of ground blast-furnace slag (75 to 85 percent), gypsum or anhydrite (15 to 20 percent), and portland cement (up to 5 percent). The brand of sulfate-slag cement may range from "150" to "400" and "500." Sulfate-slag cement is used in concretes and hydraulic constructions, inasmuch as it is characterized by low heat loss and slight shrinkage during hardening.

S. P. Sh.

Card 1/1

KIND, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The effect of chlorides on the speed of sulfate corrosion of
portland cement. TSement 22 no.1:3-6 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 9:6)
(Portland cement) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KIND, V.V.

GINZBURG, TS.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KIND, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Portland-slag cement used in concrete for hydraulic structures.
Tsement 23 no.2:1-8 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA'10:?)
(Slag cement) (Hydraulic engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

AUTHOR:

Kind, V.V.

161-58-5-57-2

TITLE:

Cements for Large-Scale Hydrotechnical Constructions of the Next Decade (Tsamenty dlya krupnykh gidrotekhnicheskikh seoruzheniy blizhayshego desyatiletiya)

PERIODICAL:

Tsament, 1958, Nr 3, pp 7-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the results of experiments covering the properties of various types of cement and their behavior in different hydrotechnical constructions. The pertinent data was obtained in the Laboratory of Concrete of the VNIIG imeni B.Ya. Vidienev (cooperators: V.V. Strel'nikov, Ts.G. Ginsburg and R.E. Litvinova). The main problems in cement constructions for hydrotechnical purposes in the Soviet Union area: the quality of concrete, possibilities of saving clinker, the timely orientation of the cement industry with regard to the utilization of certain kinds of cement in certain regions of the USSR over the next 10 - 15 years. Suggestions are made as to the most suitable concrete for climates with low temperature, as for example East Siberia, the application of slag, ashes and minerals in cases where clinker can be used sparingly and the best chemical combinations of cement (Table 1) for massive hydro-

ICL 58-5-2/1C

Cements for Large-Scale Hydrotechnical Constructions of the North Caucasus

technical constructions.

There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya Betona VNIIG imeni B.Ya. Vedeneyewa (Laboratory of Concrete of the VNIIG imeni B.Ya. Vedeneyeva)

1. Dams--Construction 2. Canals--Construction 3. Cement
---Properties 4. Cement--Characteristics

Card 2/2

14(

SOV/98-59-6-4/20

AUTHOR: Kind, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Action of Soft Water on Concrete

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp
16-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The lixiviating action of soft water on concrete of hydraulic structures depends on so many conditions that it is impossible to establish fixed rules of the corrosion process. It can only be determined experimentally. The author describes such experiments carried out in the Laboratoriya betona VNIIG imeni Vedeneyeva (Laboratory of Concrete of VNIIG imeni Vedeneyev) by V.V. Stol'nikov, M.I. Furman and Ye.V. Lavrinovich. Concrete cubes, 10 x 10 x 10 cm, made of portland cement with water-cement ratios of 0.60, 0.65 and 0.70, were immersed, one half of them in a basin with stagnant water, changed every 3 months, and the other half - in a basin with running water for

Card 1/3

SCV/98-59-6-4/20

The Action of Soft Water on Concrete

6 months and 1,2,3 and 7 years. The results are shown in the table on p 17. It was found that a relatively large decrease of the strength of the tested samples (17%) occurred in the first 6 months. It was explained by lesser strength of the concrete during the first months of solidification. After that, the strength of the concrete increased again. Moreover, a layer was formed of hydrolytic decomposition products of the cement mass protecting the lime inside the cube from further lixiviation. After 7 years of immersion in running water, the external layers of the cubes were corroded to an average depth of 0.5 cm and their strength was considerably less than that of cubes in the stagnant water. It was also observed that the corrosion was even less (about 0.3 cm deep) for cubes made of concrete with a 0.60 water/cement ratio. Thus it can be said that the lixiviation rate of concrete in slowly-running water will be 1 cm in 15-20 years. This action can be accelerated by different external

Card 2/3

SOV/98-59-6-4/20

The Action of Soft Water on Concrete

causes: freezing and defreezing processes, an increased speed of flow, etc. In this last case, care must be taken that the concrete has a low water/cement ratio, is thoroughly mixed and carefully laid. For massive concrete structures which are permanently under the water, the lixiviating corrosion does not endanger their solidity and there is no need to increase the density of the concrete mixture used for their fabrication. There are 2 sets of photographs and 1 table.

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, TS. P.; KIND, V. V.; LITVINOVА, R. Ye.

Some problems connected with heat emission during hardening cements.
TSment 26 no. 4:11-15 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Heat--Radiation and adsorption)
(Cement)

STOL'NIKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KIND, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using fly ash from thermal electric stations as cement additives.
Gidr.stroi. 31 no.6:18-22 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Fly ash) (Concrete)

STOL'NIKOV, Vladimir Vladimirovich; KIND, Vladimir Vladimirovich;
SMIRNOV, N.A., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Fly ash concrete for hydraulic structures] Gidrotekhnicheskii beton s dobavkoi toplivnoi zoly-unosa. Moskva,
Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 122 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ZAPOROZHETS, I.D., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; KIND, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Speed of heat evolution depending on the hardening temperature of
concrete. Izv. VNIIG 76:89-94 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

KIND, YU. V.

36074 Gidrodinamicheskoye vozdeystviye potoka na ploskiye zatvory. Gidrotehn.
stroitvo, 1949. No. 11 S. 16-21.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

SOV/124-57-4-4246

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 55 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Burkov, A. F., Kind, Yu. V.

TITLE: The Hydraulic Characteristics of High-pressure-head Locks (Osobennosti gidravliki vysokonapornykh shlyuzov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1955, Vol 54, pp 98-105

ABSTRACT: The paper points out the well-known difficulties connected with the necessity of preventing greater-than-permissible lowering of the hydrodynamic pressure behind the valves of the filling conduits of the high-pressure-head navigational locks, and examines a scheme for the installation of two consecutive valves which, by breaking up the pressure of the lock into two parts, might eliminate the above-mentioned pressure drop. This question, as pointed out by the authors, also constitutes the subject of the work of B. D. Kachanovskiy [Gidravlika sudokhodnykh shlyuzov (The Hydraulic of Navigational Locks), Rechizdat, 1951, p 222] and A. S. Abelev (RZhMekh, 1954, abstract 3686). The paper submits brief methodological instructions for the hydraulic design of a lock-filling system with two in-series valves and adduces the results of an experimental investigation of such a system

Card 1/2

The Hydraulic Characteristics of High-pressure-head Locks

SOV/124-57-4-4246

applicable to the condition of a specific navigational lock with a pressure head of 33 m. On the basis of the above-mentioned investigations the authors recommend that the downstream valve be opened some time ahead of the upstream valve.

M. E. Faktorovich

Card 2/2

KIND, Yu.V., inzhener.

Calculated pressure on flat gates in pressure-head systems, Gidr.
stroi. 26 no.6:42-45 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Sluice gates)

KIND, Yuriy Vladimirovich; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.

[Hydraulic action of the flow on vertical lift-gates lined
on the tailrace side] Gidravlicheskoе vozdeistvie potoka na
ploskie zatvory a obshivkoi, raspolozhennoi so storony nizh-
nego b'efa. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 45 p.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Sluice gates)

KIND, Yu. V., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The hydrodynamic effects of a stream on plane openings with their casings under water". Leningrad, 1960. 16 pp
(Min Construction of Electric Power Stations USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst
of Hydraulic Engineering im B. Ye. Vedeneyev), 260 copies (KL, No 15, 1960, 135)

KINDA, C.; JAKLOVSZKY, A.

Effect of the quality of the bile on results of bacteriological diagnosis of dysentery on dried bile culture medium. Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. no.4:83-86 Oct-Dec 54.

1. Lucrare facuta la Laboratorul de igiena al Sanepidului Raional Odorhei. Medic-sef: dr. C. Kinda.
(DYSENTERY, diagnosis
bact. culture on bile medium, eff. of quality of bile
on diag. results)
(CULTURE MEDIA
dried bile medium for diag. of dysentery, eff. of quality
of bile on diag. results)
(BILE
(SAME)

KINDA, C.

~~(In code)~~; Given Name

Country: Romania

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: *)

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologie, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, No 3, May-Jun 61, pp 259-262.

Data: "Data Concerning the Appearance of Resistance to Chloramphenicol of Some Sh. Flexneri Strains and the Testing of Their Immuno-Genicity."

Co-authors:

HADNAGY, C., Dr.

JAKLOVSCHY, A., Dr.

*)

(Clinica Nr. 2)

Work performed at Clinic No 2 of Tg. Mures/and at the Laboratory of the Odorhei Raional Sanepid (Laboratorul Sanepidului Raional Odorhei).

KINDA, K.

GYERGYAI, F.; HADNAGY, Cs.; KINDA, K.; CAIALB, C.; BRAUNER, G.; SZENTKIRALYI, I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

Role of tetanus toxin and endotoxins of coli dispepsiae in the mitotic activity of the organism. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.1:77-80 Feb 58.

1. Marosvasarhelyi Orvostudomanyi es Gyogyszerezeti Intezet Karbonctani Intezete, Bukaresti Onkologiai Intezet es Szekelyudvarhelyi Kozegeszsegugyi Laboratorium.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI

endotoxins of coli dispepsiae, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(TETANUS

toxin, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(CELL DIVISION

mitosis inhib. by endotoxins of coli dispepsiae & tetanus toxin in mice (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/9 Med. Micro. Sept 59

2937. IMMUNE BIOLOGICAL AND ELECTROPHORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BLOOD OF THE NEWBORN - Die immunbiologische und elektrophoretische Untersuchung des Neugeborenenblutes - Hadnagy Cs., Kinda K., Kovács A., Szántay J., Rott L. and Adorján Sz. Transfusionszentrum u. Biochem. Inst., Univ. Marosvásárhely - Z. IMMUN.-FORSCH. 1958, 116/3 (203-214) Tables 7

The agglutinin, heteroagglutinin and haemolysin titres are low in foetal serum and the opsonizing and bactericidal property is far weaker than in the mother's serum. Nevertheless, the absolute and relative occurrence of γ -globulins, according to electrophoretic examinations carried out simultaneously, is more numerous in the foetal serum than in that of the mother. (IV, 7)

KINDE, A.; MALACROWSKA, I.; MEDUSKI, J.

"Adaptation of *ESCHERICHIA COLI* to the Utilization of Citrates in Cases of Nitrogen Deficiency," p. 133, (ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLONICA, Vol. 1, No. 1/2, 1954, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ERAL), LC,
Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

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odlewn 12 no.2:66 '62.

KINDERAVICHUS, V.G. [Kinderavichas, V.], Inzh.; PAKAL'NISHKIS, Yu.I.
[Pakalniskis, J.]

Planning indices for a shop producing large panels for apartment houses have been exceeded. Stroj. mat. 11 no.4:3-4 Ap '65.
(MERA 18:6)

LANIK, V.; KINDEPNAY, S.; L. SPISSAK, L.; UREJKOVA, H.; LANIKOVA, V.

Viewpoints on the syndrome of hip joint paralysis and its treatment.
Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.2 :92-96 31 Ja '65

1. Detsky rehabilitacny ustav pro Detskej fakultnej nemocnici v Bratislave (veduci MUDr. V. Lanik); Ortopedicka klinika lekarske fakulty Univerizity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci akademik J. Cervenansky) a Detsky ustav pre telesne chybnych v Bratislave, Liecelne oddelenie (veduci primar MUDr. L. Spissak).

CERVENANSKY, J.; KINDERNAY, S.

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Acta chir orthop Cz 21 no.2:58-64 Ap '54. (MEAL 3:8)

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Dr Jan Cervenansky.
(INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT, surgery,
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CERVENANSKY, J.; KINDEHNAY, S.; HALUZICKY, M.

Problem of fractures of the proximal end of the femur. Bratisl.
lek. listy 34 no.8:863-889 Aug 54.

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J.Cervenansky.

(FEMUR, fractures,
proximal end)

(FRACTURES,
femur proximal end)

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administration of hydrocortisone. Polskie arch. med. wewn.
25 no.6a:1207-1228 1955.

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Piestanach. Kierownik: doc. dr. S. Sitaj Tlumaczył dr st.
Rudnicki.

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, therapy
hydrocortisone, intra-articular admin., (Pol))

(ADRENAL CORTEX, hormones
hydrocortisone, ther. of rheum. arthritis, intra-
articular admin., (Pol))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 E. CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

Experiences with the surgical treatment of habitual dislocation
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1.Ortopedicka klinika Lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho
v Bratislave (prednosta: akademik Slovenskoj akademie vied
J. Cervenansky) a Chirurgicke oddelenie Vojenskej nemocnice
v Bratislave (veduci: MUDr. Z. Rozhold).

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Experiences with the surgical treatment of paralytic hip luxation.
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1. Ortopedicka klinika lekarske fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho
v Bratislave (veduci - akademik J. Cervenansky); Detsky ustav
pre telesne chybnych v Bratislave (veduci - primar MUDr.
L. Spissak); a Detsky rehabilitacny ustav pri Detskej fakultnej
nemocnici v Bratislave (veduci Dr. V. Lanik).

SAMUOLYTE, M.; DUBICKAS, V., spets.red.; ABROMAITIENE, H., red.;
KINDIAKOVA, O., red.; PILKAUSKAS, K., tekhn. red.

[Use of synthetic materials in the light industry; bibliography]
Sintetiniu medziagu panaudojimas lengvojeje pramoneje; bibliografinė rodyklė. Primenenie sinteticheskikh materialov v legkoi promyshlennosti; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Vilnius, 1962.
69 p. (MIRA 16:2)

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SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

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Ternopol'skoy oblasti.

(Diesel engines--Maintenance and repair)

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KINDL, Ervin

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1. Editorial Secretary, "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja", Budapest.

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(Budapest)

Innovators' letters. Ujrat lap 14 no.23:30 10 D '62.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

LANGMAJER, Josef; WOWKOVA, Olga; DOLEK, Jiri; BALCAREK, Josef; JELINEK, Frantisek;
JOR, Josef, dr.; KINDL, Vlastislav

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institutes. Prum potravin 16 no.2:Suppl:1-32 F '65.

1. Ministry of Food Industry, Prague (for Langmajer, Dolek and
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Council, Bratislava (for Wowkova). 3. Education Department of
the South Moravia Regional People's Committee, Brno (for Balcarek).
4. Regional Pedagogic Institute, Prague (for Jelinek). 5. Enterprise
Institute of the Mlyny a testarny National Enterprise, Pardubice
(for Jor).

KINDL, Vladislav

Improving the qualifications, an integral part of technical development. Prum potravin 14 no. 9: 449-453 S '63.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

KINDLA, Leon

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OLLI, V.; KRESS, Rich., red.; KASS, P., tekhn. red.

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Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Geoloogia Instituut (for Kaljo,
Olli, Mannil). 3. Teaduste Akadeemia Keele ja Kirjanduse
Instituut (for Kindlam).

RAUKAS, Anto, kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ORVIK, K.K., akademik,
red.; KAL'0, D.L.[Kalju, D.], kand. geol.-miner. nauk,
red.; VIYDING, Kh.A.[Viiding, H.], kand. geol.-miner.
nauk, red.; NURM. E., kand. filolog. nauk, red.;
KINDLAM, M., red..

[Granulometric classification of detrital rocks] Purdkivimite terasuuruse klassifikatsioon. Klassifikatsiia
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9 tables. (MIRA 18:5)

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1. TV muszeresz, Orion Radio es Televizio Szerviz (for Kindler).

KINDLER, Evzen

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Stroje na zprac inf 8:135-142 '62.

1. Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague.

KINDLER, Evzen

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Processing of procedures in Epos. Ibid.:107-114

l. Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague.

KINDLER, Evzen

Simple algorithm for the programming of arithmetic expressions.
Stroje na zprac inf 8:143-154 '62.

1. Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague.

KDN d. R., Evzen

Properties of addressed produced by Lpos Algol. [trej no zprav
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J. Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague.

L 23942-66

EEC(k)-2/EWP(1)

IJP(c)

BB/GG

ACC NR: AT5027855

SOURCE CODE: C2/2503/65/000/011/0113/0133

50
B41

AUTHOR: Kindler, Evzen; Otrata, Edvard; Vicek, Jaroslav

ORG: Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague

TITLE: DAJA, a proposed language for data processing 16C

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju. Stroje na zpracovani informaci, no. 11, 1965, 113-133

TOPIC TAGS: data processing, data processing system, computer language, numerical algorithm, input, output

ABSTRACT: DAJA is an automatic programming language for data processing. A compiler is being prepared for the EPOS I computer. It is expected to provide not only for numerical algorithms, but for easy sorting, for the processing of files of data, and for simple regulation of input and output. The possibility of expressing basic symbols of the language in a form similar to the language of the users should be considered. The article deals with the general characteristics of the language, its syntax, and a short description of the semantics.
[KS]
[Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 05/

SUBM DATE: 20Jan64/

ORIG REF: 002/
OTH REF: 006/

Z

Card 1/1

KIRBLEK, Jozsef, okleveles vegyeszmernok

Experiences with applying measurement control cards at the
Dunakeszi Canning Factory, Szabvany u. 13 no. 6-131-134
in '61.

KINDLER, Jozsef; TURBAGI-NOVAK, Laszlo, dr.

Supporting standardization work by the methods of mathematical
statistica. Szabvany kozl 14 no.12:277-285 D '62.

BALTAZAR, Imre; KINDLER, Jozsef

Problem of weight and volume tolerances as reflected in the modification of the M.Sz. [Hungarian Standard] 1800. Konzerv paprika no.2:60-65 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Dunakeszi Konzervgyar; Muszaki Egyetem.

KINDLER, Jozsef; TORBAGYI-NOVAK, Laszlo, dr.

Contribution to standardization work in the industry of
refreshment drinks through mathematical-statistical methods.
Konzerv paprika no.3:94-106 My-Je '63.

1. Muszaki Egyetem, Budapest (for Kindler).
2. Magyar Szabvanyugyi Hivatal, Budapest (for Torbagyi-Novak).

BALTHAZAR, Imre; KINDLER, Jozsef

Possibilities for mathematical programming (operations research)
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1. Dunakeszi Konzervgyar (for Balthazar).
2. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem (for Kindler).

KINDLIK, Tadeusz
Surname (in caps); Given Name

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Magister

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, No 9, 10 May 1961, pp 173-174

Data: "Sulfonamides with Prolonged Activity."

KINDLOVA, M.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

Contribution to the problem of the blood supply to the pulp in
the developmental period. Cesk. stomat. 65 no.1:8-11 Ja '65

1. Vyzkumny ustav stomatologicky v Praze (reditel: prof. dr.
J. Kostlan).

K1NDLOVA, M.

Glomerular vascular structures in the periodontium. Cesk. stomat.
65 no.6:429-432 N '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stomatologicky v Praze (reditel prof. dr.
J. Kostlan).

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000~~

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

Czechoslovakia

Stomatology Research Institute (Vyzkumny ustav stomatologicky
v Praze), Prague; Director: J. KOSTLAN, Doc. Dr.

Prague, Ceskoslovenska stomatologie, No 5, Sep 62, pp 367-374.

"Blood Circulation in the Dental Pulp and Periodontium.
I. A Survey of Previous Results".

KINDRA, A.; HUBIK, J.

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Czechoslovakian Medical Society in Luhacovice. Česk.farm.
4 no.6:280-282 Jl '55.

(PHARMACY,
in Czech.,conf.)

KINDRAT, K.

A teachers' union for the study of methods in the teaching of technical
and industrial subjects. Politekh.obuch. no.8:72-74 Ag '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

I. Katedra pedagogiki Chernovitskogo universiteta.
(Technical education)

DYUKER, Al'ber, prof.astronomii; GETLEND, Kennet; KHAFEZ, Mustafa Mukhammed, doktor; KINDSEY, prof.; KHATANAKA, Takeo, astronom, prof.; ZENGER, Eugen, prof., spetsialist v oblasti raketnoy tekhniki (Federativnaya Respublika Germanii); LOVELL, B., prof.; NEVIN, T., prof. (Irlandiya); KHADZHICIOLOV, A., akademik (Bulgariya); LUNTS, M., prof.; MATOVICH, V.; UEYL, L., doktor, spetsialist po kosmologii (SShA); VAYD'YA, V.M., doktor; CHEMBERLEN, D.; CHZHAO TSZYU-CHZHAN [Caho Chiu-chang]; NAGATA, I.

World scientists about the flight of A. Nikolaev and P. Popovich.
Av.i kosm. 45 no.10:31-33 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Direktor Frantsuzskogo obshchestva kibernetiki (for Dyuker).
2. Vitse-prezident Obshchestva mezhplanetnykh soobshcheniy, Angliya (for Geltend).
3. General'nyy sekretar' nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tsentra Ob'yedinennoy Arabskoy Respubliki (for Khafez).
4. Chlen gosudarstvennogo komiteta po atomnoy energii, Gana (for Lindsey).
5. Tokiyskiy universitet (for Khatanaka).
6. Direktor radioastronomiceskoy observatorii Dzhodrell-benk, Velikobritaniya (for Lovell).

(Continued on next card)

DYUKER, Al'ber, prof.astronomii—(continued) Card 2.

7. Predsedatel' astronavticheskogo obshchestva, Pol'sha (for Lunta). 8. Sekretar' jugoslavskogo astronomicheskogo i raketnogo obshchestva (for Matovich). 9. Zamestitel' direktora Natsional'noy fizicheskoy laboratorii, Indiya (for Vavd'ya). 10. Predstavitel' Kh'yustonskogo tsenta po sozdaniyu kosmicheskogo korablya s ekipazhem, SShA (for Chemberlen). 11. Direktor Instituta geofiziki Kitayskaya Narodnaya Respublika (for CHZHAO TSZYU-CHZHAN). 12. Direktor Instituta radiovoln, Yaponiya (for Nagata).
(Space flight)

KINDT "G"

The composition of Italian molasses. C. KINDELL, Ind. and Eng. Chem., 22, 381 (1930). *Lata Cubana, Revista* 48, 7. On a basis of 25 samples, K and pyrometric quotient 67.6 (62.0), CaO 0.230, Na₂O 0.031%, the non sugar solid ash varies from 1.48 to 2.49%. The total N dtd. was 2.30, 3.05% of which 1.41-2.20% was elemental N (on a dry basis of molasses).

8

2

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"